# The New-York Times.

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## THE WAR.

### French Hopes of Peace to Rest on a Constituent Assembly.

### What Bismarck Demands and What Favre Has Offered.

### A Paris Mob Pillaging Deserted Mansions.

### Discipline Vanishing from the Garrison of the Capital.

### Prussian Cavalry Around in Clouds About the City.

### Seventy-Five Thousand Men to Arrive from Germany.

### FEARFUL DISASTER IN STRASBOURG.

### Stubborn Defense of Montmedy by the French.

#### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

**Bismarck and Favre—Hopeful Indications in the Absence of a Rupture—The Constituent Assembly and Guarantees of Peace—The Ex-Emperor's Organs—What Prussia Expects.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The continuance of the negotiations between M. FAVRE and Count VON BISMARCK inspires a confident belief that they will be brought to a successful conclusion. Were the views of the two diplomatists irreconcilable, it is justly argued a rupture would have taken place before this.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Although the election for members of the Constituent Assembly of France is to be held on the 2d of October, a fortnight or three weeks will probably elapse before a vote can be reached in that body on the form of government to be adopted.

It is not improbable that a cessation of hostilities will be agreed to by the Prussian commanders while the vote for members is in progress, as the guarantees which Prussia demands cannot be granted until a Government authorized to grant them is organized.

INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The announcement that Senator MORTON is to be sent to England to replace Mr. MORLEY is regarded unfavorably here, on the ground that the present conjuncture requires a man at the head of our Legation who has had large experience in European affairs, and thorough diplomatic training. The United States can exercise an important influence in favor of Republican France in the existing crisis.

THE EX-EMPEROR AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

NAPOLEON'S English organs, *La Situation* and the London *Figaro*, are endeavoring to make capital for the fallen dynasty by publishing alleged declarations of the Ex-Emperor and his consort, that neither of them will recognize any Prussian agency, or interference, between them and the French people.

There is not the slightest necessity for protestations of this kind. Count VON BISMARCK, in a recent circular, explicitly declares that Germany has no intention to interfere in the internal affairs of France. R.

THE GUARANTEES DEEMED NECESSARY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Prussian *Moniteur*, official organ, published at Berlin, contains in its issue this morning two notes from Count VON BISMARCK to the Ambassadors of the neutral Powers to the North-German Confederation, in relation to the propositions for peace now under consideration.

SECURITY AGAINST ATTACK.

The first of these notes is dated Sept. 15, in which is urged the necessity for better and more material guarantees against a new attack by France, and especially upon the States of South Germany, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden. Hence the need on the part of Germany of possessing those fortresses which are now a perpetual menace.

METZ AND STRASBOURG.

In the second note, Count VON BISMARCK repudiates all idea of German intervention for the reorganization of France, but says: "If Strasbourg and Metz remain in French hands, the offensive of France overpowers the defensive of Germany. *These material guarantees alone will give peace*, while France, retaining these places, will always consider a truce as enabling her to choose her own time for a renewal of hostilities. Germany asks only the passive strength to resist such attacks."

THE INTERVIEW OF MM. BISMARCK AND FAVRE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* this morning publishes a telegram from Berlin, of yesterday's date, saying that Count von BISMARCK and JULES FAVRE were closeted all day (Thursday,) the former insisting on the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify a treaty. JULES FAVRE conceded an indemnity for the cost of the war, the surrender of part of the fleet, the dismantling of Metz, Strasbourg, and possibly other fortifications.

#### PARIS.

**Mobs Pillaging Deserted Private Residences—Silver, Pictures and Statuary Carried Away—Troops Shooting their Officers—Frauds Under the Old Regime.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is stated in dispatches received from Tours to-night, that intelligence had arrived from Paris that the mobs had begun to pillage hotels and private residences, deserted by their owners, of the silver, furniture, pictures, statuary and other valuables left behind. R.

DISCIPLINE VANISHING.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Reports from Ferrieres, France, by way of Berlin, say that all discipline is vanishing at Paris. The soldiers are mutinous, and in some cases have shot their officers.

NO NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

No news is received here from Paris. The people and the journals seem to accept its absence as a matter of course.

HOW FRANCE WAS VICTIMIZED.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—One of the journals of this city states that M. MAGNE, formerly Minister of the Finances, writing privately to a friend, assured him that he had a short time before the change in the Government, paid upon receipts presented for over 1,000,000 chassepots and 300,000 other guns.

As these guns have never been seen, it shows the extent to which swindling was carried on under the old régime.

#### PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

**Invasion of Normandy Denied—Plan of Attack on Paris—Concentration on the French Capital—German Cavalry Everywhere—Fontainebleau Blockaded.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Prefect of Rouen has published an official notification contradicting the statement that the Prussians had invaded Normandy. R.

THE PARIS CAMPAIGN.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—A writer in *La France* gives the following as the Prussian plan of the campaign, and claims to have his facts from an unerring authority:

The advance on Paris was regulated with mathematical exactness, so as to bring several German Army corps around the capital by the 14th of September. Then Paris was to be turned on the south, cutting the communication on that side with Tours, the seat of the Provisional Government. From Versailles, the Prussians' head-quarters, they were to harass Paris until it surrenders.

LYONS, HAVRE AND CHERBOURG.

Metz, Strasbourg and Toul still hold out, and present at least a fortnight's attack. Meanwhile the Germans will detach two corps to Lyons, Havre and Cherbourg, and send flying columns throughout the country in all directions for forage. Seventy-five thousand fresh cavalry for that service is now expected from Germany. A portion of the programme has already been realized. The writer affirms, further, that the Prussian Gen. STEINMETZ was disgraced because of the heavy losses inflicted on his army by Marshal BAZAINE.

UHLANS IN EVERY DIRECTION.

It is reported that the Prussians are withdrawing their forces from other points to concentrate them around Paris. Their cavalry is in incessant motion. Numberless squads of Uhlans patrol the country for miles around the capital in every direction, their main object being to cut off all communications. But Paris will surely hold out, and will proceed to hold elections for the Constituent Assembly even under the sabres of the Prussians.

RECEPTION OF THE GERMANS AT SEVRES.

The inhabitants of Sevres, on the approach of the Prussians, sent out a deputation to sue for protection. It is said they were actuated equally by fear of the "Reds" and anxiety to get rid of the Imperial functionaries. At Beauvais the excitement of the citizens on the approach of the enemy became a panic.

FONTAINEBLEAU UNDER CONTRIBUTION.

The following dispatches are bulletined here:

SOUPPES, Sept. 22.—A large Prussian force has entered Fontainebleau and made a requisition for 150,000 francs. The Prussians are marching on Nemours, and a detachment is going toward Orleans, which has been evacuated by the French.

RAMBOUILLET, Sept. 22.—The enemy has disappeared from Dourdan and Arpajon, moving to Limours.

TOURS THREATENED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The safety of Tours is threatened, as the Uhlans are at Orleans and Blois.

AT PARIS AND ELSEWHERE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The following dispatches, giving army movements, &c., in France, have just been received here:

The fortifications at Vincennes have been abandoned by the French.

The Prussian guns at Sceaux, now command the southern part of Paris.

The Prussians avoided St. Denis, near the northern boundary of Paris, as much time would have been lost in carrying it.

The railroad has been finished around the Paris fortifications.

The bombardment of Toul continues incessantly and furiously.

The siege of Metz has become a mere blockade.

No Prussians are reported anywhere in the Department of Aube.

The road from Paris to Orleans is gorged with all sorts of vehicles. These are mainly loaded with the effects of the Paris refugees.

#### THE FRENCH DEFENCE.

**A Guerilla Corps—French Authority in Haut and Bas-Rhin—Clusseret Recalled—Condition of Metz and Thionville—Orleans and Tours to be Protected.**

TOURS, Sept. 23.—A corps of Spanish guerillas is forming at Toulouse to assist in the defence of the country.

FRENCH AUTHORITY ON THE RHINE.

Minister GAMBETTA has sent a prefect to take charge of the Department of Haut-Rhin. M. VALENTIN, the prefect recently appointed to the Department of Bas-Rhin, has succeeded in entering Strasbourg.

CLUSSERET.

Gen. CLUSSERET has been recalled from the South, as he is thought to encourage dissatisfaction and disorder among the people.

ESCAPED FRENCH SOLDIERS AT LYONS.

There is an immense supply of cartridges at Lyons. Dispatches from that city announce the arrival there of great numbers of French prisoners who escaped while en route to Germany under the guard of German soldiers. Many more managed to reach Toul.

BALLOON OBSERVATIONS.

The captive balloons at Paris are still in active use, enabling the military authorities to keep a sharp watch of the movements of the Prussians.

AFFAIRS AT METZ.

Another balloon from Marshal BAZAINE'S head-quarters at Metz has fallen within the territory controlled by the French. The balloon contained 137 letters. From these it seems that butchers' meat is very dear at Metz, and the army and citizens are consequently eating horse flesh. There is a great plenty of provisions other than meat.

ORLEANS AND TOURS.

Effective military measures have been taken for the protection of Orleans and Tours.

THIONVILLE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Franc-Tireurs at Thionville make constant sallies. They have inflicted much damage on the Prussians.

LILLE.

Arrangement have been made at Lille whereby a complete inundation of the surrounding country may be made in twelve hours. This means will be resorted to on the approach of the Prussians.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN.

Large quantities of grain which had been collected around Paris have recently been burned in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Prussians.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Notwithstanding the blockade of the Baltic ports, forty-four ships have entered Swinemunde, the port of Stettin, since the 2d of September. The French Minister of Marine announces the recall of the fleet from the Baltic.

#### STRASBOURG.

**Dreadful Catastrophe—Burning of a Theatre by Prussian Shells—Two Hundred Refugees, Chiefly Women, Burned to Death—Siege Operations.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It appears that the condition of Strasbourg is not so desperate as to prevent the population from seeking recreation in theatrical amusements. A dispatch from Cologne to-night brings the distressing intelligence that a shell which fell into the theatre of the besieged city exploded, and caused a dreadful conflagration, by which 200 persons, mostly women, lost their lives. R.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Telegrams are posted up in the news rooms, here, reporting that the theatre of Strasbourg was set on fire by a shell, and 200 persons who had taken refuge in the building, the majority of them women, were burned to death; also, that private residences in the city have been broken into, and plundered by the mob. The reports are not confirmed from other sources, and are entitled to little or no credit.

THE CAPTURED LUNETTES.

The Prussians in lunette No. 52, at Strasbourg, which had been abandoned by the French, became the objects of a terrible fire. Many German lives were lost there, including that of the commander, QUITZOW.

They have armed the captured lunettes, Nos. 52 and 53, with mortars. Other batteries have been erected on the heights. The German loss on Thursday was one officer and seven men killed, and four officers and thirty men wounded.

SIGNS OF WEAKNESS.

The Manchester *Examiner* says Gen. ULRICH, the commandant of Strasbourg is strongly inclined to surrender the city, but that the wounded soldiers and citizens of the place were unanimously opposed to it.

#### SIEGE OF MONTMEDY.

**Plucky Defence of the Garrison—Prussian Ideas Regarding the Besieged Towns—The Siege a Blockade.**

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A letter from Verton, Belgium, Sept. 21, just received, says: I have just returned from Montmedy, where I went to witness the gallant defense of the fortress. The plucky resistance of the garrison equals anything in the history of the war. The town from whence I write is in Belgium, twelve miles from Montmedy. Here the sound of the big guns is plainly heard. The firing on both sides is spirited. The air is filled with cartridge-paper, which is born here by the wind, when from the proper direction. Reaching the hamlet of Torgny, I met a Prussian outpost of forty men, and further progress was barred. The orders to prevent any approach to Montmédy were imperative, but after an examination of my papers I was permitted to proceed.

VIEW OF OPERATIONS.

From the high ground where I stood, by the aid of a field-glass, the main operations were discernible. To call the operations a siege is a misnomer. The Prussians are only blockading the place with a force of about 15,000 men, and from time to time they enter a protest against the garrison holding out by firing a few shots of heavy guns against the fortress, to which the French always reply with a cannonade of an equal number of shots, and occasionally change the programme by sending a few shells among the invaders. Active proceedings on either side appear to be discontinued.

AWAITING EVENTS AT PARIS.

The Prussians have abandoned the digging of trenches, and the French have ceased making sorties, both evidently pausing for the result of more important events within Paris. The Prussians assert that they can soon starve the garrison into a surrender. On the other hand, the French prisoners assert that the garrison frequently received supplies from the outside, despite the investment. This I believe to be true. An officer in command of the Prussian outposts assured me that the Prussians had resolved to storm the place, and he himself believed that the storming would be ordered in a few days.

STUBBORNNESS OF FRENCH GARRISONS.

The German officers express great surprise at the stubbornness still displayed by the garrisons of the several fortresses, considering that none except Metz have more than a sprinkling of regular troops. At Montmedy, the garrison consists entirely of stray soldiers with different arms. At Bitsche, the garrison has scarcely two soldiers with the same uniform. The force investing Montmedy are sufficiently fed; the rations are plain and well husbanded. I dined with a mess of the officers of the outposts, the dinner consisting of cold ham and potatoes and a bottle of indifferent beer. The Prussian officers and soldiers firmly believe that the war is virtually over, and that they will occupy Hairie without further fighting of any importance."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Fatal Explosion on a German Man-of-War—Railway Transportation From Havre Stopped—The London Times on American Sympathy—A Utopian Speech—Garibaldi.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Cuxhaven states that a steamer loaded with torpedoes, blew up accidentally, today, killing the captain, four of the crew, and four officers of the German Landwehr, who visited the vessel from curiosity.

RAILWAY INTERRUPTION.

The railway authorities at Havre receive no more merchandise for transmission. R.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* today says the proclamation of a French Republic turned American sympathy to the French side, but neither the Republican nor the Democratic party is sacrificing the German vote to this sentiment.

JACOB BRIGHT, member of Parliament for Manchester, last evening made a speech to his constituents, taking a remote view of the war, and its results upon the progress of humanity.

GARIBALDI.

Gen. GARIBALDI is still a prisoner on the Island of Caprera. Italian war-vessels are cruising about to prevent his escape to France.

EXILED IMPERIALISTS.

The Count DE PALIKAO is with the Emperor at Wilhelmshoehe. Count BENEDETTI is at Brussels, where the Princess MATHILDE is quartered at the Grand Hotel.

The Expelled Germans—Mr. Fish's Instructions to Mr. Washburne.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There is, today, the best authority for saying that there is no truth in the published statement that Mr. FISH has explicitly instructed Mr. WASHBURNE that he can do nothing whatever to mitigate the sufferings of the expelled Germans. Mr. WASHBURNE, under the instruction and permission of the State Department, has afforded relief and mitigated the sufferings of many thousands of Germans expelled from Paris. The limit of his efforts in that direction has been only the capacity of physical effort and labor.

## THE CITY CENSUS.

### The Population of New-York Under 900,000.

### The Exact Returns by Wards and Districts.

The subjoined statistics show the exact population of New-York City, as reported by the enumerators of Marshal SHARPE'S office. The returns of seventeen districts have not yet been forwarded to Washington. The latter are marked with a star, and the number of inhabitants in each is given according to the estimate of the census takers. The returns show the population of the City to be exactly 965,096.

FIRST WARD.

| Dist. | Population. | Dist. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5,040 | 4 | 1,027 |
| 2 | *2,500 | 5 | 1,382 |
| 3 | 3,216 | 6 | 660 |
| Total | | | 14,315 |

SECOND WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 364 | 2 | 642 |
| Total | | | 1,006 |

THIRD WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2,540 | 3 | 882 |
| 2 | 1,509 | 4 | 521 |
| Total | | | 5,452 |

FOURTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,504 | 5 | 3,378 |
| 2 | 3,301 | 6 | 2,551 |
| 3 | 3,132 | 7 | 2,869 |
| 4 | 3,434 | | |
| Total | | | 22,540 |

FIFTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 542 | 5 | 1,870 |
| 2 | 617 | 6 | 2,054 |
| 3 | *1,200 | 7 | 2,247 |
| 4 | *1,300 | 8 | 2,810 |
| Total | | | 14,771 |

SIXTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 102 | 7 | 3,365 |
| 2 | 328 | 8 | 764 |
| 3 | 2,135 | 9 | 1,642 |
| 4 | 1,617 | 10 | 970 |
| 5 | 2,785 | 11 | 3,796 |
| 6 | 3,970 | | |
| Total | | | 21,835 |

SEVENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,502 | 7 | 2,405 |
| 2 | 6,103 | 8 | 2,842 |
| 3 | 3,470 | 9 | 2,895 |
| 4 | 3,563 | 10 | 4,514 |
| 5 | 4,712 | 11 | 2,710 |
| 6 | 5,664 | | |
| Total | | | 44,371 |

EIGHTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,425 | 10 | 2,138 |
| 2 | 3,140 | 11 | 2,004 |
| 3 | 1,694 | 12 | 1,891 |
| 4 | 4,120 | 13 | 1,310 |
| 5 | 2,165 | 14 | 1,223 |
| 6 | 2,311 | 15 | 1,716 |
| 7 | 2,224 | 16 | 1,771 |
| 8 | 2,871 | 17 | 1,547 |
| 9 | 1,063 | | |
| Total | | | 32,655 |

NINTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,016 | 10 | 1,880 |
| 2 | 3,340 | 11 | 2,522 |
| 3 | 1,341 | 12 | 2,765 |
| 4 | 4,105 | 13 | *1,000 |
| 5 | 3,291 | 14 | 3,087 |
| 6 | 3,156 | 15 | 2,942 |
| 7 | 3,704 | 16 | 3,001 |
| 8 | 1,784 | 17 | 1,600 |
| 9 | 3,291 | | |
| Total | | | 31,210 |

TENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4,000 | 7 | 4,488 |
| 2 | 3,162 | 8 | 4,049 |
| 3 | 2,705 | 9 | 4,724 |
| 4 | 4,330 | 10 | 3,607 |
| 5 | 3,860 | 11 | 3,034 |
| 6 | 1,966 | 12 | 1,844 |
| Total | | | 43,177 |

ELEVENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,456 | 14 | 1,975 |
| 2 | 3,434 | 15 | 1,881 |
| 3 | 5,378 | 16 | 3,749 |
| 4 | 3,870 | 17 | 1,838 |
| 5 | 3,708 | 18 | 801 |
| 6 | 3,340 | 19 | 3,094 |
| 7 | 3,366 | 20 | 1,854 |
| 8 | 4,120 | 21 | 2,607 |
| 9 | 4,248 | 22 | 1,474 |
| 10 | 3,010 | 23 | 2,261 |
| 11 | 1,987 | 24 | 1,245 |
| 12 | 3,085 | 25 | 1,237 |
| 13 | 1,679 | | |
| Total | | | 64,302 |

TWELFTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,645 | 10 | 2,728 |
| 2 | 2,874 | 11 | 1,490 |
| 3 | *2,702 | 12 | 2,615 |
| 4 | 1,960 | 13 | 2,100 |
| 5 | 1,420 | 14 | 700 |
| 6 | 1,866 | 15 | 2,253 |
| 7 | 1,051 | 16 | 2,403 |
| 8 | 3,618 | 17 | 2,437 |
| 9 | 4,114 | 18 | 3,045 |
| Total | | | 35,740 |

THIRTEENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,725 | 8 | 2,025 |
| 2 | 4,120 | 9 | 2,205 |
| 3 | 1,811 | 10 | 2,110 |
| 4 | 3,011 | 11 | 2,989 |
| 5 | *1,950 | 12 | 1,725 |
| 6 | 2,224 | 13 | 880 |
| 7 | 2,271 | | |
| Total | | | 22,612 |

FOURTEENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,995 | 7 | 2,579 |
| 2 | 2,707 | 8 | 2,755 |
| 3 | 1,914 | 9 | 3,012 |
| 4 | 3,200 | 10 | 2,794 |
| 5 | 2,201 | 11 | 1,026 |
| 6 | 4,007 | | |
| Total | | | 20,654 |

FIFTEENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,000 | 7 | 1,282 |
| 2 | 3,088 | 8 | 2,080 |
| 3 | 2,600 | 9 | 1,725 |
| 4 | 3,921 | 10 | 3,402 |
| 5 | 1,720 | 11 | 1,640 |
| 6 | 1,768 | | |
| Total | | | 26,044 |

SIXTEENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,835 | 10 | 2,314 |
| 2 | 2,082 | 11 | 2,002 |
| 3 | 1,664 | 12 | 1,837 |
| 4 | 2,766 | 13 | 2,540 |
| 5 | 2,594 | 14 | 2,220 |
| 6 | 2,103 | 15 | 1,930 |
| 7 | 2,029 | 16 | 1,517 |
| 8 | 4,135 | 17 | 694 |
| 9 | 2,367 | 18 | 1,467 |
| Total | | | 46,494 |

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,391 | 15 | 3,104 |
| 2 | 2,620 | 16 | 2,253 |
| 3 | 2,540 | 17 | 2,762 |
| 4 | 3,479 | 18 | 2,444 |
| 5 | 3,538 | 19 | 2,171 |
| 6 | 4,904 | 20 | 2,514 |
| 7 | 4,079 | 21 | 3,104 |
| 8 | 3,205 | 22 | 2,691 |
| 9 | 3,205 | 23 | 1,801 |
| 10 | 2,222 | 24 | 1,542 |
| 11 | 2,604 | 25 | 1,941 |
| 12 | 2,323 | 26 | 2,271 |
| 13 | 2,000 | 27 | 1,607 |
| 14 | 2,860 | 28 | 2,401 |
| Total | | | 59,356 |

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *2,000 | 15 | 2,227 |
| 2 | *2,000 | 16 | 3,038 |
| 3 | 4,000 | 17 | 3,136 |
| 4 | 4,000 | 18 | 1,808 |
| 5 | 3,048 | 19 | 2,253 |
| 6 | 2,320 | 20 | 2,400 |
| 7 | 2,220 | 21 | 1,878 |
| 8 | 2,204 | 22 | 1,633 |
| 9 | 2,204 | 23 | *1,600 |
| 10 | 1,620 | 24 | 2,261 |
| 11 | 1,802 | 25 | 1,229 |
| 12 | *1,800 | 26 | 1,667 |
| 13 | | 27 | 2,094 |
| Total | | | 50,357 |

NINETEENTH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2,230 | 17 | 2,679 |
| 2 | 3,662 | 18 | 2,138 |
| 3 | 3,136 | 19 | 980 |
| 4 | 2,100 | 20 | *2,000 |
| 5 | 2,962 | 21 | 1,200 |
| 6 | 2,962 | 22 | 1,221 |
| 7 | 3,207 | 23 | 1,775 |
| 8 | 6,310 | 24 | 2,740 |
| 9 | 2,950 | 25 | 3,000 |
| 10 | 2,976 | 26 | *2,000 |
| 11 | 2,062 | 27 | 1,916 |
| 12 | 3,446 | 28 | *2,000 |
| 13 | 3,000 | 29 | 1,025 |
| 14 | 4,904 | 30 | 2,010 |
| 15 | 1,400 | 31 | 885 |
| 16 | 3,070 | | |
| Total | | | 71,254 |

TWENTIETH WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2,963 | 12 | 1,324 |
| 2 | 3,063 | 13 | 2,070 |
| 3 | 2,872 | 14 | 2,543 |
| 4 | 2,302 | 15 | 2,025 |
| 5 | 3,132 | 16 | 3,000 |
| 6 | 3,701 | 17 | 4,000 |
| 7 | 2,600 | 18 | 2,861 |
| 8 | 4,434 | 19 | 3,161 |
| 9 | 4,405 | 20 | 4,143 |
| 10 | 3,535 | 21 | 2,974 |
| 11 | 3,409 | 22 | 1,843 |
| Total | | | 49,101 |

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,275 | 12 | 2,766 |
| 2 | 2,500 | 13 | 2,073 |
| 3 | 1,600 | 14 | 1,322 |
| 4 | 2,714 | 15 | 1,560 |
| 5 | 2,154 | 16 | 2,380 |
| 6 | 716 | 17 | 2,710 |
| 7 | 3,075 | 18 | 3,880 |
| 8 | 1,000 | 19 | 3,008 |
| 9 | 2,400 | 20 | 3,040 |
| 10 | 2,500 | 21 | |
| 11 | | | |
| Total | | | 49,400 |

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2,340 | 10 | 3,134 |
| 2 | 2,179 | 11 | 1,307 |
| 3 | 4,287 | 12 | 2,723 |
| 4 | 2,737 | 13 | 3,570 |
| 5 | 2,906 | 14 | 3,382 |
| 6 | 3,780 | 15 | 4,770 |
| 7 | 2,650 | 16 | 3,007 |
| 8 | 2,770 | 17 | 2,701 |
| 9 | 2,766 | | |
| Total | | | 36,954 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Wards. | Pop. | Wards. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,418 | 12 | 49,940 |
| 2 | 1,005 | 13 | 32,613 |
| 3 | 3,491 | 14 | 31,985 |
| 4 | 22,540 | 15 | 26,044 |
| 5 | 1,677 | 16 | 46,494 |
| 6 | 21,835 | 17 | 59,356 |
| 7 | 44,371 | 18 | 50,357 |
| 8 | 32,655 | 19 | 71,254 |
| 9 | 31,210 | 20 | 49,101 |
| 10 | 43,177 | 21 | 49,400 |
| 11 | 64,302 | 22 | 36,954 |
| Grand Total | | | 965,096 |

## WASHINGTON.

**Minister Washburne and the Germans in Paris—The Appointment of Ex-Governor Morton to the English Mission—Claims from Canada for Damages by the Fenian Raids.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There is no truth in the statement in a New-York paper, of last evening, that "Mr. FISH has explicitly instructed Mr. WASHBURNE that he can do nothing whatever to mitigate the sufferings of the expelled Germans." Mr. WASHBURNE, under the instructions and permission of the State Department, has afforded relief, and mitigated the sufferings of many thousands of Germans expelled from Paris. The limit of his efforts in that direction has been only the capacity of physical effort and labor. All that could be done by this Government, through Mr. WASHBURNE, has been done. The Prussian Government placed a credit of fifty thousand thalers at Mr. WASHBURNE'S disposal, in Paris, and this he has judiciously expended for the very purpose of mitigating the sufferings of the German residents. The only thing he has not done has been to protest against the order of the French Government excluding all Germans from Paris. But this he could not do without an interference with the mode of conducting the war, not warranted, either by the circumstances of the situation, or by the neutral attitude of this Government.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The matter of the acceptance of the English Mission by Gov. MORTON was fully settled before it was allowed to become public, so that there will be no embarrassment from that source in this instance. Much surprise is, nevertheless, expressed that Mr. MORTON, considering his state of health, should consent to go abroad. Of the fitness of the appointment, there is but one expression—that of unqualified approval.

THE EDUCATION REPORT.

Gen. JOHN EATON, Commissioner of Education, has returned, after an extended tour through Canada and the Northern States, where he has been collecting materials for his annual report. It is intended to make this a more thorough and complete presentation of the actual and comparative educational condition of all parts of the United States than has ever before been attempted. Some three hundred tables of statistics have already been prepared, and all accessible sources have been ransacked for data. The reports of State and local school officers, or private schools, colleges, and universities; of institutions for the blind, dumb, idiotic and insane; of prisons, asylums, and reformatory institutions of various kinds, have all been laid under contribution. The report will bring together and digest a vast mass of information never before collected, and will serve to show not only the amount and kind of American education as compared with that of other countries, and particularly the British Provinces, but the important relations between education and public morals.

THE LAST FENIAN RAID.

Information has been received here from Ottawa that the Canadian authorities are busily engaged collecting and arranging the claims for damages growing out of the last Fenian raid, with a view to its formal presentation to this Government through the British Minister at an early day. The claims, it is said, aggregate about $5,000,000. Some amusement is created here by the reported talk of Canadian officials, who are said to argue that this claim is a much better one than that of America for indemnification for the ravages of the *Alabama*.

RETURN OF DR. NEWMAN FROM MORMONDOM.

Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, of this city, who went to Utah some weeks ago to tilt theological lances with Father BRIGHAM, returned to the city today. He didn't get a chance at BRIGHAM, but impaled Elder PRATT.

KEROSENE ON REVENUE CUTTERS.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to Collectors of Customs, prohibiting the use of kerosene oil on board of all revenue cutters in the service.

DERELICT AT SEA.

The Secretary of the Treasury, today, received a letter from the general agent of Foreign Underwriters, stating that the supposed French bark *Cayenne*, taken into New-Castle derelict, is the British bark *Ines*, and that the vessel and cargo are both insured in New-York.

## AQUATIC.

**The Boat-Race at Philadelphia—Further Particulars—Banquet to the Winners.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The following details of the boat race, yesterday, are published here this morning: The boats shot away amid the cheers of the spectators on the banks, and those on board the tug following close in their wake. The Philadelphia boat gained a slight advantage, and held it until nearing Columbia Bridge, when the New-York crew made a magnificent spurt and passed them beneath the bridge. Having gained several lengths, they continued on in the same relative position until the Girard-avenue Bridge was reached. Here an obstruction in the shape of a canal-boat and tug lay in the course of the Philadelphia boat. In passing they had to swerve out of their course, and lost at least four lengths. It then became apparent that the New-York crew had it all their own way, and the Philadelphia crew pulled home rather languidly, reaching the flag-boat twenty-eight seconds after the New-York boat. The boats started at eight minutes after 5 o'clock, and the winning boat passed the stake-boat 19 minutes and 28 seconds afterward.

Ex-Commodore VESSIE, of the Undine Club, acted as umpire, and J. C. HASCOCK, of the Nassau, and J. D. MCBRATH, of the Undine Clubs, were the judges. The Philadelphia crew attributed their defeat to the fact that they had but three weeks training, while their competitors have been in full practice and rowed in three races during the Summer. In the evening a complimentary benefit was tendered by the Schuylkill Navy, at the Skating Club-house, to the winning boat club and friends. About 150 guests sat down to the repast.

#### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**Another War Imminent—Russia About to Seize the Black Sea—The Vomito Epidemic in Spain—The Coast Towns Ravaged—The Inhabitants of Barcelona Fly in Terror.**

LONDON, Sept. 26—4 P. M.—A Berlin telegram, which is to be received cautiously, has the following startling intelligence: Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea, and probably the Dardanelles. War between the Czar and Sultan is imminent.

THE VOMITO IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The vomito is spreading rapidly in the seacoast towns. The most intense excitement exists at Barcelona and other cities on the Mediterranean coast. The disease is of a virulent type, and is spreading rapidly in all directions. More than 1,000 cases have been reported in Barcelona alone. Of these about 400 have resulted fatally. Seventy thousand people have fled from the city since the outbreak, and business is consequently prostrated. The disease was brought from Cuba in the steamer *Maria Pia*.

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION MEETINGS AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—During the sessions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. SAUNDERS presented a paper on the physical geography of America, emigration and the increase of cotton production. The paper was highly appreciated, especially the recommendation to establish branches of the Supply Association in the Southern States. The newspapers also strongly approve of this scheme.

A NEW COLLEGE IN MANCHESTER.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE laid the corner-stone of Owen College at Manchester today. Prof. TYNDALL was present and delivered an address.

#### ITALY AND ROME.

**Complete Occupation of the City by the Italian Troops—The Pope's Guard—The Prisoners of War—Conflict with a Roman Mob.**

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—Rome is now completely occupied by the Italian troops. The Pope has been permitted to retain a guard composed of his late troops of Italian birth. All the rest of his army has been dismissed. The popular demonstrations of approval continue throughout the Kingdom. It is thought the *plebiscite* will take place on Sunday. The prisoners taken by the Italians on the capitulation of the Papal Army, numbered about 9,300, consisting of 4,800 Italians and 4,500 foreigners. Yesterday a conflict occurred between the Italians soldiers and a mob. The Pope subsequently asked Gen. CADORNA for a guard in order to insure his personal safety. The General immediately sent troops for that purpose.

#### THE EXPLOSION IN YEDDO.

**Many of the Victims Killed by Japanese Doctors—Hatred of Foreign Physicians—Total Deaths, One Hundred and Twenty.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—The following are additional details to those already sent of the explosion of the steamer *Yeddo*, in the harbor of Yeddo, Japan: The death of many of the victims was hastened, if not actually caused, by the Japanese doctors. These men have a bitter hatred toward foreign physicians, and do not wish to see their people treated by them. These native doctors took off the bandages that had been put on by the foreign doctors, and substituted their own treatment of the wounded. Nearly all who were thus dealt with died. It is reported that most all the wounded Japanese have died, but as they were scattered all over the city, it is doubtful whether the number of deaths is exactly known. Several Japanese have told me that including those killed outright and those who have since died, the number is over 120. If such is the case, a large number of deaths must have been caused by bad treatment from the Japanese doctors, for all the wounded foreigners, and several Japanese who were entirely under the treatment of the foreign doctors, are doing well, and will doubtless recover, although some of them are severely scalded.

#### CUBA.

**Ravages of the Vomito and Cholera—Deaths at Sea—Mortality Among the Negroes on the Island.**

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—The vomito is not raging with unusual violence for this season of the year. It prevails to a considerable extent among the seamen in the harbor, but slightly elsewhere. The Board of Health and the physicians report that the cholera is decreasing. The mortality among Americans during the Summer was small, but there were many deaths among the British seamen on the coal vessels. The brig *H. G. Perry* arrived here on July 11, and on the 14th of August her master, SAMUEL PAINE, died of the cholera. The mate took command, and the body was embalmed and placed in a metallic coffin on board the brig, which sailed on the 27th ult. for New-York. G. BANGS, master of the brig *H. C. Brooks* died on the 15th of July of the vomito, and was buried here. The following American seamen have died with the vomito:

From the brig *Navarena*, July 7, John Frederick Barborin, of New-York; July 24, David Ross, Gibraltar; from schooner *J. M. Burns*, July 13, Charles Anderson, Stockholm; from brig *Gilmore Meredith*, July 16, Otto Twiet, Gottenburg; from bark *Esther*, Aug. 6, Isaac M. Titcomb; from brig *G. W. Horton*, Aug. 20, Jesse Conover, New-Jersey; bark *Mary Lucrecia*, Sept. 18, Charles Burdet, Portsmouth.

The steamer *De Soto* arrived Sept. 20. The following were taken from her to the hospital, ill with vomito: Second Steward, WILLIAM HOXLEY, of New-York; Waiters, WILLIAM DEBLIN, of New-York; GEORGE BEACH, Rochester; Oiler, JOHN MURRAY, Ireland. The symptoms of all were favorable. They contracted the disease in the Mississippi. The British brig *Rosena* arrived from New-Orleans the 19th. The mate, steward and a sailor died at sea. The master, BARNES, died at the wharf on the 20th. The Health Board have made the following report of the first fourteen days of September:

Died of ordinary diseases, 373; small-pox, 13; vomito, 28; cholera, 418.

The following is the hospital report from the 1st to 14th of September:

Cholera, 155 cases, 76 of which were fatal; vomito, 145 cases, 47 fatal.

The authorities are taking precautions against the cholera by burning fires during the night, using disin

which is made in July of every year, that the total valuation of real estate in the City is so much, and that of personal property is so much. The rate per $100 is then stated, and it—as it was this year—it is less than the rate of the previous year, the tax-payer is deluded into the belief that the Government of the City must be administered honestly, for instead of an increase there is a reduction in the percentage of taxation. Here is furnished a text for Democratic orators, who point with pride to the bare fact that the rate per $100, in New-York City, is lower than it is in such-and-such other cities. Enlarging upon this, they charge as base slanders the statements made by their political opponents that New-York is governed by adventurers, who are continually robbing the people, and who have their hands plunged deep into the City Treasury. The apathetic tax-payer believes the excuses, and straightway makes an his mind that his Satanic majesty is not half so black as he is painted. At the next election he either votes the Democratic ticket or stands away from the polls and lets the respectables vote the "Ring" vote in his stead. But when his tax bills are presented him after the election—the dishonest clique so arrange their fiscal affairs as not to present them before—he sees that his property has advanced in value ten, twenty, or even forty per cent. He gazes upon the document in surprise. He has not bought his property is not worth more to him than it was a year before; he has not beenable to realize more from it; his tenants have threatened to vacate even when he has modestly insinuated that a little more rent would be acceptable. He cannot for the life of him see how it is possible for any one to calculate such an advance in the valuation of his property. He hastens to the Tax Commissioner's office for an explanation. Here he is coolly told that the assessment is correct, and is shown the ward map and the ward tax-book, which show him that his neighbors have been served as he has been; that property in his vicinity has been advanced in valuation, and that really there is no reason why any reduction should be made. However, if he still thinks that he should be relieved, he can make application to the Board of Supervisors under the following rule:

The Board of Supervisors have power to correct an assessment by remitting or reducing the tax; but such remission or reduction must be made before the collection of the tax, and the application therefor must be made to the Supervisors within six months from the time the tax-books are delivered to the Receiver for collection. No reduction or remission can be made unless it shall appear by the application that the party aggrieved was unable, by reason of sickness or absence from the City, to attend upon the Tax Commissioners within the period prescribed by law for the correction of assessments for taxes.

At first he thinks that he will appeal to the Board of Supervisors, for the outrage is so flagrant that it cannot be borne. After consideration and consultation, however, he concludes that such a course will be useless, for he remembers that the Supervisors are slaves of the Ring and have not the ability, therefore, to afford him any relief. He is, perhaps, told that if the Supervisors refuse to do him justice, he may appeal to the Courts for a *certiorari* to compel a revision of the assessment. But what good will that do? He will be also defeated by the Tammany Judges, and in the end it will cost him more than it will cost him to pay his taxes. So the tax bills are paid, and he tries to put the screws on his tenants, in order to make them refund to him part of the money of which he has been robbed.

WHAT THE TAX COMMISSIONERS SAY.

In a conversation which our reporter had with Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, one of the Tax Commissioners, the manner of levying assessments was explained, as he will explain it to any representative of the Press, or to any tax-payer who desires an explanation. According to Mr. SANDS' statement, the utmost care is exercised to obtain just assessments, and great stress was laid upon the equalization process, though the ideas given above regarding this were not, it is fair to say, obtained from Mr. SANDS. The books are examined by experts in real estate business, and recourse is had to the best available sources of information, including the transfers of real estate throughout the City, and it would appear by Mr. SANDS' statement as if there was really cause for the increase charged upon the various wards. For illustration, Mr. SANDS accounts for the increase of $69,865,283 in the valuation of real estate in the City during the past year by stating that over $40,000,000 of capital has been invested in new buildings on the island, and that the remaining $19,000,000 is owing to the increase of value of property. He accounts for the increase of $24,810,862 in the personal estate by showing that a thorough inquiry into the personal worth of every man on the island who is liable to pay taxes is ascertained, the Commissioners availing themselves of every possible source of information for the purpose. He claims that the real property of the City is not valued at more than fifty per cent of its actual worth, which would make the value of property on this island ($1,484,368,700,) and that there are hundreds of millions of personal property and assets of corporations which cannot be estimated in the gross valuation of the City. He includes in this little item of hundreds of millions that of insurance companies invested in Government securities, railroad corporations, life insurance companies, and the property of non-residents who do business here, but do not pay a cent of tax. The fact is set forth in language intended to be convincing, that the tax of $2 25 per $100 this year pays four taxes—the City, county, State and school tax. He acknowledges the expensive character of the Government, and, reducing the items to fractions, says that our charities cost us $4,000 per day, our Fire Department $3,000, our Police protection (!) $10,000, our Health Board $500, our Courts $4,000, our Central Park $4,000, not including interest and improvements; our schools $15,000, lighting the streets $6,000 for 25,000 lamps, and the cleaning of our streets $2,000. Mr. SANDS cannot see how it is possible for any one to be dissatisfied with this exhibit.

WHAT REAL ESTATE EXPERTS SAY.

Prominent gentlemen who are connected with the real estate business in the City, upon being shown the items of increase exhibited in the statement for 1869 and 1870, say that they claim such an addition to the real estate value of property is preposterous. There has been no such increase, and they assert that it is downright robbery to claim it. Property that is not worth a dollar more this year than last, but in some instances is of really less value, has been increased nearly twenty-five per cent. by the Assessors. One real estate owner says that he can point to a couple of houses in the Nineteenth Ward which last year were valued at $44,000, and bond $1,000 taxes; this year they are required to pay $1,270 on a valuation of $56,000, although the property is really not worth $100 more than it was last. Another gentleman can point also to three houses in the Twenty-second Ward, which stand upon lots in Sixth-avenue, respectively 23 and 20 feet, which are taxed for wooden pavement alone an aggregate sum of $1,214; besides this, two of them pay an additional tax of $244 each, which foots up a total of $670 each, whereas the houses rent for only $1,300 a year. Thus the equalization process takes from the owner nearly half the income of his property for taxes under this cutting down principle. A number of property-owners on Sixth-avenue, feeling the weight of the ax on their necks more than others, are now contesting the wooden pavement tax before Judge BEADY, in the Supreme Court. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, who occupy the best portion of the avenue, have not been assessed a single cent because the wooden blocks have not been laid down between their tracks, while a lot twenty-three feet front by sixty feet deep is assessed $670. The system of assessment, these gentlemen claim, is an arbitrary proceeding altogether, and is done sometimes by men of even less than average intelligence, and who know little or nothing of the value of real estate. For instance, lots in the Twenty-second Ward have been assessed for $3,000 which could be bought today for $1,500, and would hardly be worth that. There are lots on unopened, unimproved streets assessed at as high a value and taxed as heavily as or corresponding lots on graded and improved streets. It altogether, or in a very great measure depends, upon who may be the owner. The assessment in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards has been largely increased over any previous assessment—the former by $7,000,000 and the latter by $11,000,000. The Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, which are known to be more stationary and uniform than perhaps any other in the City, are assessed at an increased value in real estate of $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 respectively.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

One of the arguments used by Mr. SANDS in favor of his figures, is that the sum of $40,000,000, more or less, has been expended in new buildings in the City during the past year. It appears by the annual report of the Superintendent of Buildings that there were expended in this City during the past year for the erection and alteration of buildings of all kinds, over forty-three millions of dollars, ($43,559,262,) including 613 first-class dwellings, 436 second-class, 553 tenements, 92 first-class stores, 91 second-class, 49 third-class, 149 factories and workshops, 9 school-houses, 21 churches, 26 public buildings, and 129 stables, making a total of 2,348 structures. Besides these 1,335 buildings were altered and improved during the year. The number of buildings commenced in 1869 was 2,094, of which 1,196 have been completed, 1,584 were commenced since Jan. 1, 1870, and 1,109 are now in progress of erection. Of the new buildings, stores, &c., completed last year, 18 were in the 1st Ward, 4 in the 2d, 6 in the 3d, 13 in the 4th, 25 in the 5th, 9 in the 6th, 18 in the 7th, 31 in the 8th, 97 in the 9th, 24 in the 10th, 40 in the 11th, 303 in the 12th, 26 in the 13th, 17 in the 14th, 24 in the 15th, 35 in the 16th, 66 in the 17th, 102 in the 18th, 238 in the 19th, 17 in the 20th, 131 in the 21st, and 267 in the 22d Ward. Seventeen first-class dwellings cost an aggregate of $1,229,500; 41 first-class stores cost $3,901,000; 6 manufactories cost $407,000; 9 school-houses, public and private, cost $351,700; 21 churches cost about $600,000, and 35 public buildings cost $1,563,500. Thus we find that 119 buildings, and those the largest and best and most substantial, costing an aggregate of $10,173,200, leaving the balance of the alleged improvements and increased valuations to be divided among the remaining 1,080. It must be noted here, also, that of this remainder, 102 are brick or stone stables, 36 are frame dwellings, 30 are frame workshops and manufactories, 9 are frame stables, and 111 are brick or stone factories or workshops, all of comparatively little value. Deduct, therefore, these 410 structures from the 1,080, and we are left with but 670 of the grand total upon which to throw probably not less than $25,000,000 of increased value upon which [illegible] assessed $2 25 per $100. Can any sane man believe that these 670 houses of the second and third class are worth any such sum of money? There is a large owner of property in the Fifteenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second and First Wards, who has assured our reporter that he is willing, today, to sell to the Tax Commissioners the largest part of his real estate at the valuation which they have set upon it.

THE EQUALIZATION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

But bad as this equalizing rule is upon real estate, it is equally hard upon personal property. A gentleman, whose name is suppressed, but who last year paid taxes on $30,000 worth of personal property, was this year assessed for $60,000, although his property had not been increased. When he called at the Assessor's office to remonstrate, he was informed in the blandest manner imaginable that the rate of taxes having been reduced he should not be required to pay any more taxes than he had formerly paid, but that to equalize that is, to make a man pay more, while pretending to make it less, they were compelled to increase his valuation. After considerable argument he succeeded in getting his assessment cut down to $45,000, and went away thankful that he had not been taxed for $60,000 instead of $30,000 worth more than he really possessed. While this is a rule in the majority of cases, it is notoriously true that certain large merchants and property owners in this City, whose income and personal property may be valued at millions instead of ten thousands, hardly ever pay one cent more personal property tax than do the ordinary run of merchants. The former, however, have this advantage over their fellows: They always keep in with the "powers that be," no matter what may be the political stripe of said powers or said merchants. Hence some of the latter, when approached on the subject of increased or reduced taxes, were very reticent, and either refused to answer questions or gave evasive replies.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

Perhaps one of the best illustrations of the confidence, or want of confidence, as it may appear, of the Tammany managers in their own municipal government, will be found in the fact that one of the largest trust companies in this City, which has a cash capital of $1,000,000, and which numbers among its directors and trustees such prominent politicians as Peter B. Sweeny himself, J. Y. L. Pruyn, Amasa J. Parker, Horace F. Clark, the representative of the "railroad ring," Henry E. Davies, S. B. Chittenden, Robert J. Dillon, and others, has obtained from the last Legislature an extension of its charter privileges to enable it to invest in real estate in surrounding and neighboring counties. It is a fact well known among business men in this community, that a loan of twenty or fifty thousand dollars can be more readily obtained from our banks and trust companies for Southern plantations than for City property. A leading banker and one of the oldest business men in this City, whose word is as good as his bond in the thousands of dollars, refuses to loan a cent upon City property unless of the very best class. He invests in Southern or Western stocks, bonds, or real estate, or in United States securities. If he invests here, he says, at seven per cent., the Ring take three or four per cent. from him, but if he invests in St. Louis property he draws ten per cent., less one and a half per cent. taxes. In Cincinnati, Chicago, New-Orleans, and other cities, the same thing is true relatively. They do not all pay ten per cent., but they do pay higher than New-York, and they tax lighter, so that the investor gains both ways. The president of an insurance company in this City has invested several thousand dollars in St. Louis bonds for a lady friend of his, in preference to putting it out at interest here. It is also a notable fact, that the insurance companies that are located outside of this City and State, but which have agencies here, do by far the largest business, and make the most money, and pay the largest dividends; they are less hampered by obstructive legislation. Hence our local companies are, every Winter, seeking for enlarged powers from the Legislature.

It may be interesting in this connection also to note the economising propensities of the present municipal government even in small matters. The awnings and window-curtains lately put up in the Park buildings this year cost $91,000, whereas under former "corrupt administrations" they cost less than one-thirtieth of that sum. And this is the way in which taxes are reduced and kept down, and real and personal property is increased in value in this City. The result of the matter is that many investments are being withdrawn from the lower and the upper ends of the island, and are being concentrated in the centre or in outside property or Government securities, as the people can no longer stand up under such enormous pressure.

WHY SO GENERAL?

It may be asked, if these statements are true, why are they made in such general terms? why are not names given? The answer is that the gentlemen who have given the information upon which these general charges are based have insisted that their names shall be suppressed. They own property and are largely interested in real estate, and therefore dare not expose themselves to the risk of being plundered by the thieves who rule the City and have the power to increase the assessments on their property. The statements made in this article are true, and none know it better than the thieves themselves. The tax-payers know it too, and actually tremble every time they call for their tax bills. It is a notorious fact that to incur the enmity of the Ring is to expose the victim, who is an owner of real or personal estate, to still further robberies, and the thieves do not hesitate, in equalizing the taxes, to reduce the assessments of property belonging to their friends, and saddle the sum so taken off upon the property of their enemies. Indeed, these thieves know that so entirely are the tax-payers of the City fastened in their clutches that it is useless for them to attempt to tear themselves away.

If objection is made to the generalities contained in this article let the reader look at these tables. The figures were taken from the annual reports of the Board of Supervisors, which no one will pretend are falsified. The first table shows the valuation of real and personal estate for eleven years. It will be seen by the comparisons in the first tabulated statement following, that since 1864 the assessed values of real estate have taken preditious leaps—increasing over 100 per cent. in 1865, more than 200 per cent. in 1866, and about 75 per cent. in 1867, and then, having got about as far as they dare go, the thieves stopped. But each year they add the increase of the previous year to the assessed value, and thus by an adroit species of arithmetical progression, manage to rob the people before their very eyes. Here are the tables upon which tax-payers will do well to ponder:

| | Real Estate. | Personal Estate. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 | $307,983,966 | $187,747,637 |
| 1861 | 314,168,866 | 174,776,355 |
| 1862 | 309,656,404 | 172,416,081 |
| 1863 | 402,157,262 | 191,997,161 |
| 1864 | 410,074,045 | 223,020,405 |
| 1865 | 427,365,984 | 251,423,471 |
| 1866 | 476,993,084 | 257,394,274 |
| 1867 | 555,447,062 | 276,899,451 |
| 1868 | 676,266,566 | 285,190,772 |
| 1869 | 714,140,765 | 279,080,639 |
| 1870 | 742,190,150 | 305,205,600 |

COMPARISONS OF REAL ESTATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860 and 1861, increase | $6,171,796 |
| 1861 and 1862, decrease | 4,526,462 |
| 1862 and 1863, increase | 4,620,978 |
| 1863 and 1864, increase | 8,457,253 |
| 1864 and 1865, increase | 16,968,249 |
| 1865 and 1866, increase | 51,628,100 |
| 1866 and 1867, increase | 76,453,978 |
| 1867 and 1868, increase | 47,789,466 |
| 1868 and 1869, increase | 62,843,813 |
| 1869 and 1870, increase | 28,050,385 |

COMPARISON OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860 and 1861, decrease | $13,172,281 |
| 1861 and 1862, decrease | 2,359,274 |
| 1862 and 1863, increase | 19,581,180 |
| 1863 and 1864, increase | 31,023,224 |
| 1864 and 1865, increase | 28,403,066 |
| 1865 and 1866, increase | 5,971,803 |
| 1866 and 1867, increase | 19,504,177 |
| 1867 and 1868, increase | 8,290,321 |
| 1868 and 1869, decrease | 6,120,833 |
| 1869 and 1870, increase | 24,810,862 |

From the above table it will be seen that the Tax Commissioners have saddled nearly 400 per cent. upon the valuation of personal property this year, making a stride which must have astonished the ring-masters themselves. The following tables give the increase of real estate valuation in the various wards for the past three years:

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE FOR 1868 AND 1869.

| Wards. | Assessments for 1868. | Assessments for 1869. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | $62,722,110 | $62,462,600 | Dec. $259,600 |
| Second | 27,669,500 | 29,171,000 | 1,501,500 |
| Third | 54,183,600 | 52,604,300 | Dec. 1,579,300 |
| Fourth | 11,222,975 | 11,617,825 | 394,850 |
| Fifth | 35,540,800 | 36,250,300 | 709,500 |
| Sixth | 13,175,150 | 15,638,350 | 1,463,200 |
| Seventh | 13,285,600 | 14,316,700 | 800,100 |
| Eighth | 25,875,600 | 25,544,300 | 1,265,700 |
| Ninth | 18,061,100 | 19,288,600 | 827,500 |
| Tenth | 12,305,800 | 12,527,300 | 871,500 |
| Eleventh | 11,909,800 | 12,227,300 | 317,500 |
| Twelfth | 29,148,005 | 42,548,965 | 14,600,960 |
| Thirteenth | 6,881,700 | 7,057,100 | 175,400 |
| Fourteenth | 15,246,700 | 19,956,100 | 1,710,400 |
| Fifteenth | 41,997,300 | 43,249,100 | 1,251,800 |
| Sixteenth | 22,732,500 | 26,002,100 | 4,269,600 |
| Seventeenth | 23,737,000 | 24,727,500 | 990,500 |
| Eighteenth | 47,108,200 | 48,277,000 | 8,168,800 |
| Nineteenth | 82,826,000 | 89,912,600 | 11,241,400 |
| Twentieth | 24,855,900 | 26,161,000 | 1,305,100 |
| Twenty-first | 66,686,600 | 69,686,900 | 3,013,300 |
| Twenty-second | 36,175,185 | 47,685,945 | 11,490,760 |
| Total | $823,388,855 | $894,140,768 | Inc. $62,643,313 |
| | | | Dec. 1,390,100 |

Personal Estate.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resident | $177,390,148 | $176,390,888 | Dec. $1,366,720 |
| Non-resident | 21,941,607 | 24,422,289 | Dec. 2,419,268 |
| Shareholders of banks | 76,906,013 | 74,347,134 | Dec. 1,560,885 |
| Total | $276,196,775 | $275,959,878 | Dec. $5,236,913 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total, real and personal, for 1869 | $894,140,768 |
| Total, real and personal, for 1870 | 969,203,227 |
| Total increase | 65,062,313 |
| Total decrease | 1,390,100 |
| Total valuation for 1869 | $894,140,768 |
| Total increase | 74,062,459 |
| Total valuation for 1870 | $968,203,227 |
| Increase in 1869 | $62,643,313 |
| Total valuation in County | $894,140,768 |

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE FOR 1869 AND 1870.

| Wards. | Assessments for 1869. | Assessments for 1870. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | $62,462,600 | $63,587,800 | $1,125,200 |
| Second | 29,171,000 | 29,225,000 | 54,000 |
| Third | 52,604,300 | 52,638,900 | Dec. 65,400 |
| Fourth | 11,617,825 | 12,264,775 | 646,950 |
| Fifth | 36,250,300 | 41,476,266 | 5,226,000 |
| Sixth | 15,638,350 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seventh | 14,316,700 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eighth | 25,544,300 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ninth | 19,288,600 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tenth | 12,527,300 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eleventh | 12,227,300 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Twelfth | 42,548,965 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Thirteenth | 7,057,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fourteenth | 19,956,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fifteenth | 43,249,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sixteenth | 26,002,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seventeenth | 24,727,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eighteenth | 48,277,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nineteenth | 89,912,600 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Twentieth | 26,161,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Twenty-first | 69,686,900 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Twenty-second | 47,685,945 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | $894,140,768 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Personal Estate.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resident | $176,390,888 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Non-resident | 24,422,289 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shareholders of banks | 74,347,134 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | $275,959,878 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total, real and personal, for 1869 | [illegible] |
| Total, real and personal, for 1870 | [illegible] |
| Total increase | [illegible] |
| Total decrease | [illegible] |
| Total valuation for 1869 | [illegible] |
| Total increase | [illegible] |
| Total valuation for 1870 | [illegible] |
| Increase in 1869 | [illegible] |
| Total valuation in County | [illegible] |

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE FOR 1869 AND 1870.

| Wards. | Assessments for 1869. | Assessments for 1870. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | $62,462,600 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Second | 29,171,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Third | 52,604,300 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fourth | 11,617,825 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fifth | 36,250,300 | [illegible] | [illegible]

## LONG ISLAND FAIRS.

**The Queens and Suffolk County Fairs—When to Go—How to Go—Description of the Grounds.**

The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will probably surpass in attractiveness all the preceding exhibitions of the Society. The Association has now forty acres of land fenced in, over 1,000 shade trees planted, and the plot set apart for the purpose within the inclosure can accommodate 500 private carriages, each horse or team hitched by themselves. Commodious refreshment stands have been erected and a large tent supplied for the general refreshment table, which is in charge of Hon. JOHN A. SEARING. The building for the display of fancy and perishable articles, household utensils, &c., is in a commanding position, north of the track, and is large, commodious and airy. East of this building is the shed for the display of carriages, and the plot of ground for farming utensils. The track is a half-mile one, and is considered one of the best on the island. A very large number of permanent sheds, perhaps the largest number supplied by any county agricultural society in the State, attests the large interest taken in improved stock by the members of the Society. This year a number of new ones have been added to supply the extra large demand for housing the cattle, sheep and swine, which, it is understood, will be entered this Fall. The action of the Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, Mr. J. D. BARROW, in allowing articles for entering free transportation, will, no doubt, materially improve this department of the exhibition, which will alone repay a visit to Mineola. The managers have offered all ladies who will enter articles of fancy or needle work a pass for the Fair. This will no doubt make this department large and will bring a correspondingly large number of the fair sex to the grounds. Manufacturers will have an opportunity to sell their articles, and an auction sale of stock will be held after the close of the exhibition. The premium list has been increased this year over $2,000, and a number of special premiums offered for horses—one for the best single road horse owned and bred in the county, and one for matched horses, open to all competitors.

Parties wishing to attend it from New-York or Brooklyn will take the 8 or 10 A. M., or 12 M., Long Island Railroad train, from James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street, New-York. The Hempstead branch railroad will be running from Valley Stream, affording facilities for parties residing on the line of the South Side Road to take that line for Mineola.

The Suffolk County Society will not be behind its sister society in showing off the products of its soil and making attractive the exhibition of its home industries. The Fair takes place Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5, 6 and 7, at Riverhead. Parties from the City wishing to attend can take the Long Island Railroad from James-slip or the Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, either at 8 A. M. or 3 P. M. The Railroad Company has offered to transport free all articles intended for exhibition at the Fair. Special trains will run on the eastern end of the road to accommodate those residents of Suffolk County who wish to attend, and excursion tickets will also be sold at reduced rates. Parties wishing to stay at Riverhead during the three days will find excellent accommodations at the three hotels. The grounds of the Society are not surpassed in the State. A fine substantial building in the shape of a Greek cross, the main room surrounded with a wide gallery, adds materially to the space required for the display of articles which it is necessary to have housed.

A fine half-mile track for testing the speed of horses, with excellently arranged seats for the ladies, show with what care the friends and officers of the association have attended to all the details. The premium list is very large this year, surpassing any previous one. The stock entries here, as well as at Mineola, will be very fine. The ladies of the county have taken special interest in this Society, and do much to increase the attractiveness of its exhibitions.

### Military Order of the Loyal Legion—The Farragut Obsequies.

At the special meeting of the Commandery of the State of New-York, M. O. L. L. U. S., held at DELMONICO'S on Thursday evening, of which mention was made in the TIMES yesterday, Senior Vice-Commander Gen. A. S. WEBB, Acting Commander, in the chair, and Gen. CHARLES A. CARLETON, Recorder, the following Companions, among others, were present: Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.; Gen. C. A. Carleton; Gen. Silas Carey, U. S. A.; Pay-master J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Gen. H. E. Davies, Jr.; Gen. C. K. Graham; Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A.; Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, U. S. A.; Gen. J. H. Liebman, Major H. C. Lockwood, Surgeon C. McMillan, Col. G. W. Patten, U. S. A.; Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Surgeon G. Peck, U. S. N.; Col. Henry Rockafeller, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Gen. J. H. Van Alen, Gen. A. S. Webb, U. S. A.; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Surgeon H. M. Wells, U. S. N.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Commandery, representing the comrades of the late Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. Navy, respectfully unite with the civil authorities in inviting the President and Cabinet of the United States, the General of the Army, and Admiral of the Navy, to participate in the funeral obsequies of our late Commander, and that a committee be appointed by the Chair to carry this resolution into effect.

The following committee was appointed to carry the above resolution into effect: Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A., Chairman; Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Gen. A. S. Webb, U. S. A., *ex-officio*; Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. Alex. Shaler, Gen. W. Averell, Major H. C. Lockwood, Gen. C. K. Graham, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Col. H. C. King, Commander D. B. Harmony, U. S. N.; Pay-master J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Gen. J. H. Van Alen, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, U. S. A.

The following is a copy of a communication from Mayor HALL, addressed to the Commandery:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your courteous favor of the 16, and to state in answer thereto that it has been laid before the Joint Committee of the Common Council, who yesterday held an informal meeting. I am desired by the Committee to state that it is their intention to appoint one of your Legion Grand Marshal, and in all respects to give your Order due place of honor in the mournful ceremonies, and not only to accept your proffered co-operation, but to respond to it in a degree probably than you anticipated in your communication.

You will be timely advised of the next meeting of the Joint Committee.

Meanwhile, I have the honor to remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN and the other gentlemen of the Committee of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion, &c.

In accordance with the above communication, Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Senior Vice-Commander and Acting Commander of the Order, has been appointed Grand Marshal, and the appointment was ratified by the meeting.

### The Chambers-Street Fire—Loss and Insurance.

The following is the loss and insurance on the building and contents, No. 83 Chambers-street, damaged by fire on Thursday night: Messrs. WALSH, COULTER & WILSON'S stock of hardware and cutlery in the basement and on the first floor, was damaged $2,500. Insured by the following companies: North British Fire and Marine, $10,000; American, $10,000; Manhattan, $10,000; Howard, $10,000; Eagle, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; Yonkers and New-York, $10,000; Manufacturers, of Boston, Mass., $10,000; Washington, $10,000; Continental, $10,000; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., $5,000; Astor, $5,000. Total, $110,000.

The second floor is occupied in part by D. J. BYRE, also dealers in cutlery. Loss, $15,000; insured for $40,000. The rear of the second floor is occupied by SANDERSON & CO., dealers in picture-knobs, cheesemen and cutlery. Loss, $3,000; insured for $8,000 by the Republic and $5,000 by the Firemen's Fund.

A portion of the third floor is occupied by H. SCHMALHAUSEN, importer of beads. Loss in stock by smoke and water, $1,500. Insured for $2,000 each by the Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine, Ætna, of Hartford; Western, of Buffalo; and North American, of Philadelphia.

HERMAN D. BIEFKES, importer of meerschaum, briar-wood and other fancy pipes, also occupies a portion of the floor. Loss, $2,000; insured for $10,000 by the Importers' and Traders' Company.

The remainder of this floor is occupied by A. J. M. JORDENS, dealer in musical instruments. Loss on stock, $1,500; insured for $5,000 by the Importers' and Traders', and $2,500 each by the St. Nicholas and Relief Companies. The stock on the fourth and ninth floors was but slightly damaged. The building belonged to the Bellinger estate, and is damaged to the amount of $1,500; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### Crimes and Casualties.

THOMAS HUGHES, of No. 26 Leonard-street, who stabbed his wife, MARY, in the thigh with a shoe knife, on Thursday evening, was, yesterday, fully committed for trial by Justice HOGAN on the complaint of the wife.

EDWARD REDRICK, a laborer, residing at Binghamton, N. Y., was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of robbing HENRY G. NORTON, of No. 26 Park-place, of a coat and other property, valued at $64. The prisoner confessed his guilt and was remanded.

GEORGE NELSON, alias George Hilton, alias "the Kid," whose real name is GEORGE CARSON, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, to answer the charge of having robbed Mrs. ESTHER SCHLESINGER, of No. 105 First-avenue, of a package of bonds and money valued at $2,000, which he seized while the owner was in a Third-avenue car. The details of the robbery were fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. After a hearing in the case, the magistrate remanded the prisoner for trial, in default of $2,000 bail. CARSON resides at No. 308 Clarkson-street, and was recognized in the Court-room as an old offender. In order to secure a conviction, the complainant was placed under ball to appear.

ERNEST BRUCK, a Frenchman, aged thirty-five, committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by a frantic and desperate leap from the roof of his dwelling, No. 19 Grand-street, into the street, and falling a distance of nearly eighty feet. He was almost instantly killed, life being extinct before the arrival of the Eighth Ward Police on the scene. The remains of the misguided man were subsequently removed to the Morgue, where Coroner ROLLINS will hold the necessary inquest. Deceased was a sickly man, and left no clue to the motive that led him to seek a violent death in so frightful a manner. His relatives profess entire ignorance of the impulses of Mr. BRUCK, though it was hinted that his mind had been unsettled by the events of the European war and the disasters sustained therein by his entire country.

## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 23.

*By Presiding Justice Ingraham.*

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Corlies vs. Kobbe; Tucker vs. Livingston; Goldberg vs. Frank; The Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lynch; The Same vs. Beebe; The Same vs. Timkhan; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Knobel vs. Stirling; Chenewoth vs. Chenewoth; Falle vs. Eadie; Duffy vs. Mackerzen. (See opinion.)

In the matter of the guardianship of William, Letetia and Grace Harrell, infants, &c.; the petition will suffice for the appointment of a guardian, but not for the construction of a will; a suit can be instituted by the guardian for that purpose.

Gillming vs. Gillming; motion granted for $10 (per week) alimony and counsel fee of $50.

Christoph vs. Christoph; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Crotty vs. Crotty; motion granted for $5 alimony per week and $50 counsel fee, with leave to move for an increase on showing that the defendant has property to pay larger sums.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Taylor vs. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Rail road Company; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Temple vs. Temple; reference ordered.

Ellis vs. Ellis; injunction dissolved.

Roberts vs. Manis; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Parker vs. Brett, and Young vs. Atwood; motions granted on payment of $10 costs.

Kuhn vs. Brown; the order should be resettled by allowing but one fee of $10.

The Magic Buffle Company vs. The Fancy Goods Company; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

*By Judge Jones.*

Seymour N. Walsh vs. Edward Ellsworth; case settled and ordered to be filed.

Lawrence Meyers et al. vs. George Geyer; case settled and ordered to be filed.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The following is the Court Calendar for Saturday, 24th: Nos. 122, 127, 129, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 141, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 23.**

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $75,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 114¼ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 B., '65, | 111⅞ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, | 112⅛ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, | 112⅛ |
| 225,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, | 110⅞ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, | 110⅞ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, | 110⅞ |
| 8,000 Tenn. 6s, new | 61⅞ |
| 2,000 Tenn. 6s, old | 50⅞ |
| 1,000 Mo. St. 6s | 99⅞ |
| 5,000 Mo. St. 6s, H. & | |
| St. Jo. issue | 90⅞ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83 | 97 |
| 2,000 Erie 6th s. '84 | 84 |
| 1,000 Mich. So. 2d | 97 |
| 7,000 Mich. So. S. F. | 92⅞ |
| 4,000 Cent. Pac. G. B. | 90⅞ |
| 4,000 Un. Pacific 1st | 88 |
| 6,000 do. | 88⅞ |
| 21,000 do. | 88⅞ |
| 2,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. | 39 |
| 1,000 H. & S. Jo. 8s. C. B. | 102 |
| 1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. | 93 |
| 1,000 Ind. C. W. & L. | 104 |
| 18,000 Mil. & S. P. 8s 1st | 105⅞ |
| 2,000 M. & S. P. 7-3-10 Conv. | 82⅞ |
| 10,000 do. | 82⅞ |
| 5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st | 82⅞ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 114 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 111⅞ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 reg., '65 | 111⅞ |
| 1,000 do. | 111⅞ |
| 50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 110⅞ |
| 87,000 do. | 110⅞ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. B. L. | 109 |
| 20,000 Tenn. 6s, new | 61 |
| 5,000 La. 6s, N. | 62⅞ |
| 4,000 La. 6s, J. B. | 67 |
| 5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st | 102 |
| 20 Cen. Nat. Bank | 105 |
| 18 Tradesmen's Nat. | 115 |
| 5 Fourth Nat. Bank | 105 |
| 112 Del. & Rud. Canal | 123⅞ |
| 41 West. Union Tel. | 94⅞ |
| 100 Mariposa Pf. | 11 |
| 300 do. | 11⅛ |
| 400 do. | 11⅛ |
| 400 do. b.c. | 12 |
| 100 Pacific Mail | 43⅞ |
| 100 do. | 43⅞ |
| 25 Adams Express | 63⅞ |
| 200 United States Ex. | 63⅞ |
| 200 W. F. Ex. Sec. b.c. | 38 |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. | 154 |
| 100 do. b.c. | 155⅞ |
| 100 Erie Railroad | 22⅞ |
| 10 Reading Railroad | 48⅞ |
| 700 L. S. & M. So. | 86⅞ |
| 25 Michigan Central | 120 |
| 9 Panama Railroad | 70 |
| 200 N. J. Central b.o. | 102⅞ |
| 200 Chicago & R. I. | 93⅞ |
| 12 C. C. C. & Ind. | 80 |
| 100 Mil. & St. Paul | 84⅞ |
| 100 do. | 84⅞ |
| 100 do. b.c. | 84⅞ |
| 100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. | 81⅞ |
| 300 Tol., W. & W. | 82⅞ |
| 700 Ohio & Miss. | 32⅞ |
| 10 Del., Lack. & W. | 104 |
| 25 Morris & Essex | 80⅞ |
| 112 do. b.c. | 80 |
| 100 Alton & T. H. | 35 |
| 200 P., F. W. & C. G. b.c. | 93⅞ |

FRIDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The Gold market was fairly broken down this forenoon in spirit as well as in price. One or two bearish sellers came into the Room with offers to sell 60-day options at 113 ⅞ cent., while the cash price was 113⅞ ⅞ cent., these options to carry no interest, that is, the seller takes 60 days within which to deliver the Gold "flat." If the contract runs the whole 60 days, the Gold would stand the buyer in only 113⅞ ⅞ cent. as compared with the cash price of 113⅞ ⅞ cent. today. After these transactions, the cash price broke down to 113⅞ ⅞ cent., when the same sellers offered 60-day contracts at 113⅞ ⅞ cent. The most remarkable feature of this downward movement is, that the supply of Gold at Bank and on the Street for present delivery is daily diminishing, by reason of the large sums paid for Customs into the Treasury Office. Another point for notice is that the Exchange on London falls to 109⅞@109⅞ ⅞ cent., and that leading drawers, who held out for 109⅞@109⅞ until this morning, are ready to accept 109⅞ loss a brokerage for any amount of 60-day Bills that may be wanted. This rate, of course, forbids the shipment of Gold Coin, so that the only backing left to the Gold market is the Customs demand, which may, at any moment, be relieved by the action of the Treasury.

Notwithstanding the foregoing situation of the Gold market, it is known on the Street that several prominent Bankers in the foreign Exchanges continue to believe in higher Gold, expressing the opinion that even Peace in Europe will call home large American balances, and also draw from London Continental balances which have been left in that market pending the War. While there is something that is specious in this theory, we incline to doubt its realization on the return of Peace. The directly opposite opinion, we may add, is entertained in other intelligent quarters—to wit, that Gold will fall; the employment of foreign capital and mercantile balances on this side increase, and our public funds advance in favor and price abroad, on the restoration of Peace.

The concession in Exchange by the leading drawers, this morning, is ascribed to the extensive loan of London credits by the Provincial Bank Agencies in the last few days. These credits—60 days—were thrown upon the Street on Wednesday and Thursday, second-hand, at 109⅞@109⅞, and this morning at 109⅞ ⅞ cent., and ranking, as they do, equal to the very best New-York names, they supplied the market and compelled other drawers, who wanted to sell, to abate in their terms. In addition to the Canada Banks, other Bankers are believed to be ready to lend their credits on approved collateral; so that, altogether, the prospect is that Exchange is to continue to rule below the shipping profit of Gold Coin until after the new Cotton crop comes in to the free supply of Foreign Bills.

The Currency disbursements of the Treasury Office on the 5-20 Bonds purchased yesterday made Money easy among the Brokers today, and 5 ⅞ cent. on call loan was accepted at the close of Bank hours. There is also increased confidence that Money is to continue easy for some weeks, if not months, to come. Time negotiations, however, rate 7 to 9 ⅞ cent. per annum, the usual mode being 7 ⅞ cent., and a brokerage regulated by the time and nature of the collateral.

The Public Funds were ¼@½ ⅞ cent. weaker than yesterday, influenced by the fall in Gold and Exchange. The State Bonds were a fraction higher on Tennessees, and otherwise steady. The 6 ⅞ cent. (Gold) Railway Mortgages of the Union Pacific advanced to 68½ ⅞ cent. The Central Pacific Iron firm at 90½@90¾ ⅞ cent. The New-York and Western Railroads were steady in prices, but on a dull speculation, to which it seems very difficult to impart any degree of real spirit. The business is light, and the orders from outside parties to buy comparatively inconsiderable.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Stock Market was in apparent strong sympathy with the decline in Gold to 113 ⅞ cent., and nearly the whole list fell from the morning prices. The New-York Central and most of the Western Railways were lower, and the Public Funds weak. Gold, 113⅞@113¾ ⅞ cent.; Exchange, 109½@109¾ ⅞ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 23.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| United States 6-20s of 1862 | 113 | 112⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| American Gold Coin | 113⅞ | 113⅞ |
| Bills on London 60 days | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 60⅞ | 60⅞ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| Reading Railroad | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 115⅞ | 115⅞ |
| North-western Common | 82⅞ | 82⅞ |
| North-western Preferred | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 43⅞ | 43⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 64⅞ | 63⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 93 | 93⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| New-Jersey Central | 100⅞ | 106 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 53⅞ | 51⅞ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $401,223 42 |
| Gold payments | 73,021 68 |
| Gold balance | 62,245,081 97 |
| Currency receipts | 299,953 31 |
| Currency payments | 3,821,717 72 |
| Customs | 365,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ⅞ cent. reg., 1881 | 114 | 5-20 reg., 1867 | 110⅞ |
| 6 ⅞ cent. coup., 1881 | 114⅞ | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 110⅞ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 111⅞ | 5-20 reg., 1868 | 111⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865 | 111⅞ | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 111⅞ |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 111⅞ | 10-40 reg. | 106⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 | 111⅞ | 10-40 coup. | 106⅞ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865, new | 110⅞ | 6s, currency | 114⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865, new | 110⅞ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, ex cup. | 62⅞ | Ohio 6 ⅞ c., '81 | 100 |
| Tenn. 6s, new-bds | 60⅞ | Ohio 6 ⅞ c., '90 | 100 |
| Va. 6s, reg., old | 50⅞ | Ill. 6 ⅞ c., '80 | 98 |
| Ga. 6s | 85 | Ill. Canal 6s, '70 | 100 |
| N. C. 6s, old | 25⅞ | Ill. Coup. 6s, '77 | 100 |
| N. C. 6s, new | 25 | Ill. Coup. 6s, '79 | 100 |
| N. C. new bds | 25⅞ | Ill. War Loan 6s | 100 |
| N. C. 6s, S. T. | 25⅞ | Ind. 5 ⅞ c., W. L. | 100 |
| S. C. 6s | 80 | Ind. 5 ⅞ c. | 100 |
| S. C. 6s, new bds | 60 | Mich. 6 ⅞ c., '75 | 100 |
| S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. | 71⅞ | Mich. 6 ⅞ c., '78 | 100 |
| Mo. 6s | 90 | Mich. 7 ⅞ c., '83 | 103 |
| Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss. | 90⅞ | Mich. 7 ⅞ c., '70 | 100 |
| La. 6s | 71 | Mich. 7 ⅞ c., W. L. | 100 |
| La. 6s, new bds | 71 | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., '81 | 107⅞ |
| La. 6s, Levee bds | 71 | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., C. L. | 107⅞ |
| La. 6s, Levee bds | 68 | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., C. L. | 107⅞ |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary | 72 | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., C. L. | 107⅞ |
| Cal. 7s | 80⅞ | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., C. L. | 107⅞ |
| Conn. 6s | 100⅞ | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., C. L. | 107⅞ |
| R. I. 6s | 100 | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., C. L. | 107⅞ |
| Ala. 5s | 65 | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., C. L. | 101⅞ |
| Ala. 8s, new | 60 | N. Y. 6 ⅞ c., C. L. | 100 |
| Ark. 6s | 60⅞ | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 99⅞ | Tol. & Wab. Equip. | 76 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. | 97 | Tol. & W. G. C. | 83 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 97 | Gt. West. 1st, '93 | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs. | 97 | Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 100 | Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 82 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, Convert. | 107 | Gt. West. 2d, '88 | 82 |
| N. Y. Cen. 8s, '84-'86 | 110 | Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | 73 |
| Erie 1st Extended | 80 | Gal. & Chi. Ext. | 89 |
| Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79 | 92 | Gal. & Chi. Ext. | 89 |
| Erie 6s, 2d Ind., '80 | 84 | Mich. Cen. & Bt. Creek | 97⅞ |
| Erie 7s, 8th Ind., '90 | 94 | Morris & Essex 1st | 101⅞ |
| Erie 7s, 9th Ind., '89 | 79 | Morris & Essex 2d | 84⅞ |
| Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 80 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 104 |
| Hud. R. 7s, M. S. F., '84 | 100 | N. J. Cen. 1st | 91⅞ |
| Hud. R. Conv. 6s, '84 | 101⅞ | N. Y. Cen. New B. | 100 |
| Alb. & Susq. 1st Bonds | 100 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st | 100 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d B. | 93⅞ | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d | 97 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅞ c. 1st | 110⅞ | Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d | 82 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds | 88 | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 91⅞ |
| Cons. 7 ⅞ c. Conv. | 81 | Mil. & St. P. L. & M. G. | 87⅞ |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G. | 100 | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 67⅞ |
| Han. & St. Jo. Conv. | 105⅞ | Chi. & Mil. 1st | 89⅞ |
| Leav. & S. W. 1st | 85 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st | 62⅞ |
| Del., L. & West. 1st | 101⅞ | Tol., Peo. & W., '90 | 79 |
| Del., L. & West. 2d | 94 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 100 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. | 93 | Bos., H. & Erie Guar. | 38⅞ |
| Tol. & Wab. Mich. | 67⅞ | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 128 | Importers' & Traders' | 155 |
| Manhattan | 147 | Park | 130 |
| Merchants' | 135 | Mount. & Merchants' | 140 |
| Mechanics' | 130 | Central National | 105 |
| Union | 130 | Fourth National | 105⅞ |
| America | 140 | Ninth National | 110 |
| City | 210 | Tenth National | 125 |
| Tradesmen's | 115 | Brewers' Aux. Ins. | 101 |
| Mechanics' & Traders' | 135 | Pennsylvania Coal | 321 |
| National | 110 | Maryland Coal Co. | 26 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 100 | American Coal | 25 |
| Broadway Bank | 170⅞ | Quitman Coal | 5 |
| Commerce | 125 | Consol'd Coal of Md. | 25 |
| Mercantile | 125 | West. Union Tel. | 34⅞ |
| American Exchange | 114 | Quicksilver Mining | 5⅞ |
| Chatham | 110 | Quicksilver Mining | 5⅞ |
| Irving | 120 | Mariposa Preferred | 11⅞ |
| Citizens' | 120 | Mariposa Trust. Cert. | 30 |
| Peoples' | 140 | Boston Water Power | 14⅞ |
| East River | 100 | Adams Express | 63⅞ |
| Market | 130 | Wells-Fargo Ex. Sec'y | 38 |
| Nassau | 109 | United States Ex. | 63 |
| Corn Exchange | 122 | Merchants Union Ex. | 15⅞ |
| Continental | 110 | Pacific Mail | 43⅞ |
| St. Nicholas | 115 | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 23.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 102 | 102⅞ |
| City 6s, New | 101⅞ | 102 |
| Camden and Amboy | 114⅞ | 114⅞ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 59⅞ | 60⅞ |
| Reading | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| Lehigh Valley | 59⅞ | 60⅞ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 38 | 38⅞ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26⅞ | 27 |
| Northern Central | 49⅞ | 49 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 83⅞ | 83⅞ |
| Gold Loan | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |

Earnings of the Des Moines Valley Railroad:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second week of September, 1870 | $43,080 |
| First and second week of September, 1869 | 36,581 |
| Increase | $6,499 |

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,782,518; amount marketed, $2,998,154.

The earnings of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers | $992,276 00 |
| From freight | 251,626 50 |
| From express | 34,270 00 |
| From mail | 17,163 81 |
| From telegraph | 1,233 96 |
| From miscellaneous | 1,866 17 |
| Total | $1,298,746 50 |
| Expenses, viz.: | |
| Conducting transportation | $294,079 81 |
| Motive power | 139,781 68 |
| Maintenance of way | 277,956 72 |
| Maintenance of cars | 69,491 65 |
| General expenses | 34,523 90 |
| | 716,933 40 |
| Net earnings | $521,844 90 |
| Add balance on hand July 1, 1869 | 477,010 80 |
| Profits in conversion of scrip | 215 11 |
| Total | $999,070 81 |
| From which deduct— | |
| Interest on bonds | $397,762 06 |
| Dividends preferred stock | 35,000 37 |
| Interest and discount on loans | 48,510 88 |
| State tax on capital stock | 4,955 00 |
| Improvement account | 9,255 01 |
| Loss by defaulting agents | 1,000 00 |
| Bills receivable, worthless | 720 00 |
| | 496,723 32 |
| Balance to credit side of general account | $502,347 52 |

*General Account, June 30, 1870.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of road and equipments: | |
| Louisville and Lexington Railroad, 92.80 miles | $3,196,910 83 |
| Cincinnati branch, 77.40 miles | 4,332,440 49 |
| Total | $8,529,350 32 |
| Sundry assets: | |
| Stock in Turnpike Companies | $6,000 00 |
| Stock in Louisville Fair Grounds Association | 5,000 00 |
| Real estate | 62,200 10 |
| Stock of supplies | 54,451 67 |
| Cash on hand | 50,717 64 |
| | 177,369 21 |
| Total | $7,057,719 53 |
| Funded debt and capital stock: | |
| Louisville and Frank. Railroad Company 6 ⅞ cent. bonds | $93,000 00 |
| Lexington and Frank. Railroad Company 6 ⅞ cent. bonds, due in 1874 | 30,000 00 |
| City of Louisville 6 ⅞ cent. bonds, due in 1881 | 100,000 00 |
| Cincinnati Branch, 7 ⅞ cent. bds, due in '97 | 3,000,000 00 |
| L., C. & L. R. 2d mort., 6 ⅞ cent. bonds, due in 1900 | 1,000,000 00 |
| Total | $4,227,000 00 |
| State of Kentucky perpetual loan, at 6 ⅞ ct. | 74,518 39 |
| Nine ⅞ cent. preferred stock | 1,500,000 00 |
| Common stock | 1,253,402 23 |
| Total | $7,054,920 62 |
| Less unsold: | |
| Cincinnati Br. bonds | $422,000 00 |
| L., C. & L. R. R. bonds | 1,000,000 00 |
| Preferred stock | 631,200 00 |
| | 1,973,200 00 |
| Balance | $5,081,702 32 |
| Bills payable: | |
| Loans, &c. | 1,148,986 17 |


HOWES & MACY, BANKERS

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA Railroad Company Sinking Fund Coupon Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the small remaining balance of the loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These bonds return about double the rate of interest with the U. S. 5-20s, pay while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.


## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD AND ALL ITS BRANCHES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS ARE SELLING today at an average of 111⅛, and at this price—if the Government should allow them to run five years—they pay only three and three-quarter per cent. per annum.

SIXES OF 1861, TEN-FORTIES AND CURRENCY, at present prices, pay only four and a half per cent. interest per annum.

CENTRAL PACIFIC SIXES, into which so many are now wisely converting their Five-twenties and other Government bonds, are today selling at 90⅞ flat, that is—the three months' interest now accrued goes to the purchaser—pay, at this rate, nearly seven per cent. per annum.

We say "wisely," and for the following reasons: The main line is finished, fully equipped, with no floating debt, and is worth over one hundred million dollars; the sixes are a first mortgage on this property; they cannot be increased, and the amount is only $28,630,000; the gross earnings from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, were $5,017,505 72, and for the first fifteen days in September reached $422,226, and will reach fully the enormous sum of $8,000,000 this year; the net earnings on their local business alone are enough to pay the interest on these bonds without taking into account all their immense through business; their receipts this year for corresponding months are twenty-five to thirty per cent. more than last year, and we have no doubt the increase will be fully in this proportion the coming year.

We have known all about the affairs of the road from its commencement, and that the men connected with it are careful and prudent business men; and, in short, we have no hesitation in recommending holders of Government bonds to make the exchange.

The difference of about 21 per cent. is a sure profit.

The bonds are $1,000 each, interest six per cent., January and July, both principal and interest payable in New-York City, dollar for dollar, in United States gold coin.

FISK & HATCH.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 23, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 21 | Beeswax, pkgs | 23 |
| Beef, tcs., brls., pkgs. | 1,108 | Pork, bbls. | 133 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 41 | Lard, pkgs. | 101 |
| Cotton, bales | 253 | Lard, kegs | 230 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs. | 475 | Steamer, pkgs. | 50 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,000 | Tobacco, pkgs. | 4,216 |
| Flour, bbls. | 10,804 | Cheese, pkgs. | 18,780 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 225 | Tallow, pkgs. | 21 |
| Wheat, bushels | 80,726 | Oil, Lard, bbls. | 47 |
| Corn, bushels | 22,000 | Oil, Lard, tcs. | 225 |
| Oats, bushels | 25,766 | Oil, red, bbls. | 30 |
| Barley, bushels | 9,000 | Pea-nuts, bags | 22 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 21 | Starch, boxes | 1,019 |
| Flaxseed, bushels | 1,000 | Tobacco, hds. | 165 |
| Malt, bushels | 345 | Tobacco, hds. and cs. | 1,154 |
| B. E. Peas, bags | 277 | Whisky, bbls. | 270 |

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1870.



**Amusements this Evening.**

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 3d-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
HEARTSEASE. Characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Hamilton, Lawlor, Bowers and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. P. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FAUST. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
CAMILLE, OR THE CRACKED HEART, and BLACK-EYED SUZING.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, and Messrs. Brignoli, Verger, Vieuxtemps and Wehli.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
72d-st., corner 8th-st.
GRAND GALA CONCERT. Under the direction of Theodore Thomas.



**Terms of the New-York Times.**

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The Semi-Weekly, per annum | 3 |
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The Weekly TIMES, per annum | 2 |
| Five copies, one year | 8 |
| Ten copies, one year | 15 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| Twenty copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

**Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.**

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 12 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

The dispatches of our London correspondent today represent that confidence in the success of the pending negotiations between Count VON BISMARCK and M. FAVRE, is inspired by their continuance, as a rupture would have occurred before this, had the views of the parties become irreconcilable. Our correspondent also telegraphs that the announcement of the appointment of Mr. MORTON to succeed Mr. MOTLEY is regarded unfavorably; as, in the present crisis, the United States should be represented by a man of diplomatic training, in order that its true influence in favor of Republican France might be exercised. The Prussian *Moniteur*, of Berlin, publishes two notes from M. BISMARCK to the German representatives at neutral Courts, in the first of which he urges the necessity for material guarantees against new attacks by France, especially on the South German States, and the possession of the fortresses which have been a perpetual menace to Germany; and in the second of which he repudiates all intention to interfere in the reorganization of France, but says if Metz and Strasbourg remain in French hands the offensive power of France overpowers the defensive power of Germany, therefore these guarantees alone will give peace; Germany asks only the passive strength to resist attack. The election for members of the Constituent Assembly is fixed for Oct. 2, and it is supposed that a cessation of hostilities will be agreed to by Prussia pending the voting, as the organization of the Government is an absolute condition to the giving of guarantees of any kind. The London *Times* of yesterday says that at the interview between Count BISMARCK and M. FAVRE, on the 23d, the former insisted on the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify a treaty. M. FAVRE offered indemnity for the expenses of the war, a portion of the French fleet, and the dismantling of Metz and Strasbourg, and possibly other fortresses.

A writer in *La Presse*, in Tours, claims to give an authoritative outline of the Prussian plan of attack upon Paris. It was arranged with mathematical exactness to bring several corps before the capital by the 14th inst.; then Paris was to be turned by the south and communication with Tours cut; and from Versailles, the head-quarters, they were to harass the city until it surrendered; Metz, Strasbourg, and Toul though still holding out, would offer but another fortnight's resistance; meanwhile, two corps would be detached to Lyons, Havre, and Cherbourg, and flying columns of cavalry would scour the country for forage, for which service 75,000 fresh cavalrymen are expected from Germany. This writer asserts, also, that VON STEINMETZ has been disgraced for the heavy losses he sustained in the encounters with Marshal BAZAINE. A Tours dispatch says the Prussians are said to be withdrawing troops from other points to concentrate on Paris, and their cavalry is moving about the country incessantly to cut off communications. Paris will hold out, however, it says, and hold its election for members of the Constituent Assembly, even under the sabres of the Prussians. A Prussian force has entered Fontainebleau and made a requisition for 150,000 francs. They are also marching on Nemours and Orleans.

German advices represent that discipline is vanishing in France and that mutinous soldiers had in some instances shot their own officers. A Tours dispatch says no news is received there from Paris. Our London correspondent telegraphs that the mobs of Paris have begun to pillage the mansions which have been deserted by their owners.

A shocking calamity is reported to have occurred in Strasbourg recently. The theatre in which a great number of the inhabitants, principally women, had taken refuge, was set on fire by a shell which exploded in the building, and two hundred of the ill-fated refugees burned to death. The Manchester *Guardian* has a dispatch representing that the French commander is inclined to surrender, but the wounded soldiers and citizens unanimously oppose it. The captive lunettes have been armed by the Prussians with mortars. No. 82, it is said, when occupied by them, became the object of a terrible fire from the French, by which the Germans lost heavily.

M. MAGNE, Ex-Minister of Finances, is said to have written privatively to a friend that he had before the change, paid, upon receipts presented, for over a million of Chassepot rifles and three hundred thousand other guns. As these arms have never been seen, some idea may be formed of the extent of the frauds practised under the Imperial rule.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Berlin dispatch received in London says Russia is about to seize the Black Sea, and probably the Dardanelles, and war with Turkey is imminent.... The vomito introduced into Spain from Cuba is ravaging the towns along the coast. In Barcelona intense excitement prevailed in consequence of the destructive effects of the epidemic. One thousand cases had appeared, 400 of which proved fatal, and 10,000 of the inhabitants had fled in alarm.... A Florence dispatch announces the complete occupation of Rome by the Italian troops. The Pope is permitted to retain a guard consisting of Italian soldiers of his late army. A *plebiscite* is expected to be held on Sunday. The soldiers of the Pope who laid down their arms numbered 9,900, of whom 4,800 only were Italians.

### GENERAL.

Further details of the recent explosion in the harbor of Jeddo represent that many of the injured were killed by the treatment of the Japanese doctors, whose hatred of foreign physicians, led them to remove the bandages and substitute their own mode of treatment. It is estimated that the deaths have been swelled to one hundred and twenty by the conduct of the native physicians.

The Oregon Senate has refused to pass the House resolutions inviting Gen. SHERMAN to the capital, on the ground that the civil service owes nothing to the military service.

According to a dispatch from Pravo City, Utah, forty soldiers of the regular army made a raid upon the town with arms and sacked the residences of several prominent citizens, and the mesung-house, beating and bayoneting several persons whom they made prisoners in their progress.

An old blind man and his wife, who were addicted to drink, were burned to death on Thursday night in their lodgings in Boston.

An unknown vessel was discovered on fire off Cleveland a few days ago, and no trace of the crew could be found. Some property was saved from her and brought into Buffalo, yesterday, by the Captain of the schooner *Emmet*.

The partisans of CABRAL represent that the previous reports of the critical situation of President BAEZ, of San Domingo, are confirmed. They accuse him of misappropriating the proceeds of the British loan and the sum advanced by the United States on the Samana lease. Complaint is said to be made against the continuance of the protectorate of our Government, and the withdrawal of our vessels of war is asked.

In the boat race at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the New-York crew got several lengths ahead at Columbia Bridge, which distance was increased by an obstruction in the course of the Philadelphia crew. The New-Yorkers won by 28 seconds, in 19 minutes and 28 seconds.

Judge WILLIAM T. GHOLSON, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Cincinnati bar, died at his residence in Avondale, Ohio, on Wednesday night.

A Washington dispatch says the President has tendered the mission to the Court of St. James to the Hon. O. P. MORTON, of Indiana, and the latter has accepted it.

There was another large attendance of buyers at the book trade-sale at Clinton Hall yesterday. A miscellaneous assortment of books was disposed of, generally at good prices.

### Mr. Tweed and His Works.

There are some signs that the conspirators who have managed to take possession of the Government of this City are approaching the end of their career. That they will "die hard" it is quite natural to expect. Men who have made so much by plunder as they have done, are not likely to give up their advantages without a struggle. But for all persons of their stamp a day of retribution arrives. Their long career of wrong-doing must come to an end, and the Fall election may prove to them the beginning of that end. They can make no amends now for their past offenses. Mr. TWEED is not likely to disgorge any part of the vast fortune which he has accumulated. But Mr. TWEED and his "set" may make New-York too hot to hold them, and they seem to be on the point of accomplishing that result.

In the first place, the public generally are much disgusted with the scandalous farce enacted at Rochester. It was one of the most impudent experiments on public patience ever practised by an unprincipled faction. It was not a Convention at all, in the only sense in which that word has hitherto been used, but a packed assembly of Mr. TWEED's hirelings or dupes. Mr. TILDEN must be included in the latter category. But not only are the public disgusted—a large section of the Democrats themselves feel outraged by the insolent measures taken by the "Ring" to compel everybody to obey their behests. It will be seen from an article in another part of our paper that the rural Democracy are indignant over the pantomime enacted by special command of Mr. TWEED. It is positively asserted that the Convention was not binding upon the party. Customary formalities were neglected. No credentials were examined, and no contested delegates were allowed to have a hearing. The delegates from the rural districts were treated like so many blocks of wood. Under these circumstances, it is contended, Gov. HOFFMAN ought to refuse to accept the nomination. But anybody who really believes he will take that hint does not know the man. He was "sold out" to TWEED & Co. long ago, and must do whatever they order him—as he did when he put his signature to the eternally infamous Erie bill.

Still, this profound dissatisfaction in the rural districts must have its effect. The party, in addition, is split into fragments in the City, and although Mr. TWEED may know how to bring those fragments together again, the schism has gone too far to be concealed from the public. People who think there must be some exaggeration in the current statements about the "Ring's" rascalities, had better read the account we give elsewhere of the mode in which the taxes are manipulated. This year the rate of taxation is enormously lower, but the assessment of property have been raised. "Property," as the article on another page states, "which is not worth a dollar more this year than last, but is in some instances of really less value, has been increased nearly twenty-five per cent. by the Assessors." This process has been carried on upon an enormous scale. The object of it, of course, is to give the "Ring" more plunder than ever, and to fleece the tax-payers beyond all former precedent. Can any high-spirited people be expected to submit to this abominable system of levying black-mail? The statement given elsewhere has been most carefully prepared, and we vouch for its accuracy. It is not a "campaign" document, but a sober recital of indisputable facts. The malversation of the public funds which has been permitted in past times, is nothing to that which will go on if the "Ring" are now allowed to have their own way. The time has come for teaching TWEED & Co. that they have gone as far as they dare. They ought now to be disabled, so that at no remote period we may be able to sweep them finally out of the way. Let our readers peruse the article on taxation given elsewhere, and then let them decide whether it is not their bounden duty, for their own sakes, to work with all their might next November against TWEED and all his crew.

### Plain Truths for the Negroes.

The colored people have been holding a convention at Poughkeepsie to take into consideration the political and educational interests of their race in three of the Congressional Districts of this State. The President made a very sensible speech, in which he pointed out what the best white friends of the colored people have pointed out frequently since their emancipation, that although their participation in politics is very well as a sign of their equality, and as a means of preserving it, reliance on politics for their social elevation is an immense mistake. He asked very pertinently, "Have they not been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough? Have they not blacked their master's boots and stood behind his chair until their hearts were sick and sore?" To these questions, we suppose, there can be but one answer; but it is useless, as he also pointed out, for the colored people to expect to escape from their degradation by simply voting. Now that everybody votes, no man is respected for voting, any more than for wearing pantaloons, although inability to vote when others did vote would, undoubtedly, be a mark of inferiority. In order to rise in the social scale, the colored race must show itself capable of the acquirements and achievements through which other races have achieved distinction. It must furnish a fair quota of able and successful men of business, of learned and astute lawyers, of well-trained scholars, of eloquent preachers, of painstaking, and clear-headed, and thorough men of science. It must, too, do a reasonable amount for the arts of music and painting, at least,—we are disposed in consideration of the multiplicity of white poets to grant it a considerable respite in the matter of poetry. Lastly it must furnish a respectable quota of honorable and polished men of culture, and women of the same sort. It is no doubt pretty hard for a race situated as it has been, and still is, to do all this; but it must be done, in order to attain to anything approaching to social equality. Position in this world is only accorded to desert of some kind, and all the speechifying that could be put into fifty years of conventions would not change the rule. Of course, no race is expected to furnish a great number of first-class men in any department, but it has to furnish some, and of their performances the race gets the benefit in respect and reputation.

But, then, at the bottom of all social improvement is improvement in character. Without a good basis of truthful, manly, self-reliant, upright character, there is no use in the colored people trying to raise themselves socially in the estimation of their white neighbors, and they may depend upon it that if they are going to act on the first resolution adopted by the Convention, they will not hasten the formation of that type of character, or any other type that will be of use either to them or to the community at large. That resolution was, "That this Convention will discountenance any person or persons who has or will continue to vote the Democratic ticket, and that we agree to disregard them, and will not give any place or protection or shelter or in houses or places of business, but consider them an enemy to our race forever." The grammar of this is not encouraging, though if this were its only defect it would pass well enough. But the colored people could hardly hit on a better mode of keeping themselves down, and making themselves both contemptible and ridiculous, than by a formal attempt to use their social intercourse as a means of political proscription. Moreover, they could hardly hit on a better mode of cultivating meanness, deceit, and other small vices, which sap character just as effectively as the great ones, and the prevalence of which has already a good deal to do with their degradation. The resolution, too, stands in extraordinary contrast with the advice of the President and the avowed objects of the Convention, both of which urge reliance on self-culture, through education and other ways, as the sole means of regeneration. We are no friends of the Democratic Party, and we believe the colored people, like the Irish, and indeed the poor and ignorant of all races, have no worse enemy than this same party; but, then, a negro, who is kept from voting for it, by the fear that he would lose his place, or be cut off from social intercourse with his friends, would be a contemptible fellow, and sure to make a bad Republican. The same thing might be said of the negroes who watched him and persecuted him.

Of course the professional politicians on both sides are ready enough to work the colored people up into furies of this kind, but the professional politicians are sorry guides for any race which has a social character to acquire. We site the Poughkeepsie Convention as going to show instances to have "the strength of the colored people ascertained, in the three Congressional districts," which is very well as long as they don't flatter themselves that "their strength" lies in their numbers. Their real strength must always be in their education, or in other words in their ability, to see where, in politics as in other things, their real interests lie, and to avoid falling into the hands of, and being led blindfold by, white demagogues. For which reason, we anticipate a great deal more good from the determination of the Convention "to build an academy, seminary, or high school," in or near Poughkeepsie, than from its determination to have "the colored vote brought out" in those districts.

The attempts of the colored people to work their way up have not thus far been very fortunate. They have by no means put their best men into the front rank. They have sent one or two men to the Bar here at the North, who have been miserable failures in every way; and though some of their leaders at the South have been good men, their politicians have, on the whole, done them no credit. Their cadets, too, at West Point have certainly not been selected in such a way as to assert the principle of equality with much honor, and one or two mistakes, such as the election of WHITEMORE, have disheartened a good many of their friends. But they have distinguished students now both at Yale and Harvard, and there are plenty of other signs that, with good sense and hard work, there is nothing to hinder them from winning, if not a place in the very front rank, still a very respectable place.

### The Curse of Our City Life.

Example is generally admitted to be more powerful than precept. It may, therefore, be feared that when the instructors of our youth seek to inculcate moral lessons, their efforts are likely to be neutralized by the scenes which the rising generation may behold on their way home. They hear, for instance, of a man who has contrived to seize the control of a great enterprise in which a large amount of capital was invested, belonging to persons who are, many of them, in straitened circumstances. His name is associated with all sorts of trickery and double-dealing. It might be supposed, therefore, that he would be looked upon as a social pariah, and that no respectable person would have anything to do with him. But the youth who is fresh from hearing that "honesty is the best policy," and other old-fashioned truths, finds it hard to reconcile these lessons with the every-day incidents of life. The man who has gone upon the principle that *dishonesty* is the best policy flourishes like the green bay tree. He drives out behind a four-in-hand. He issues invitations to parties, and finds plenty of people willing enough to accept them. There was a time when, if a well-known man dared to appear in a public theatre or concert-room in company with dissolute women, he would have been hissed. Now we are more tolerant. It seems safe for anybody to defy public opinion. Our daughters are confronted wherever they go with profligacy in its vilest form, and our sons are placed in the way of seeing that to all appearance nothing pays so well as swindling.

Until the public take this matter into their own hands it is hopeless to look for much improvement. At present the man who goes flaunting about the streets at the expense of honest people is thought to be rather an amusing person. His career of villainy is deemed to be a good joke. Newspapers make a sort of pet of him, and he surrounds himself with agents who are ever ready to do any dirty work he may have occasion for. He finds that almost everything yields to the power of money. He can be called by any title he likes, so long as he will spend his money freely. And these sort of men always comply with that condition. What costs them no effort to obtain they can afford to part with easily. The money which is rightfully the property of others they spend with wild recklessness, and in every kind of vicious indulgence. After a long course of that behavior they become popular. They are called by their Christian names, and even decent women look upon them as only a "little eccentric." It is the public who are to blame for most of these excesses. When a well-known man dares to show himself in a public theatre with notoriously abandoned women, he ought to be hissed out of the place. Until that explosion has taken place once or twice, we may expect to see that the scenes which disgraced Long Branch this Summer, and are likely to scandalize New-York this Winter, will inevitably be continued. The depravity of the young is already a subject of alarm to all who go about the world with their eyes open. What is it likely to become when the present era of licentiousness has lasted a little while longer—when men of notoriously bad character are allowed to force themselves into a conspicuous place in the social world? All society will feel the pernicious influence of what is now going on. Half-a-dozen men, in league with each other and banded against the public, are doing as they please with New-York. Is it not nearly time that the public endeavored to protect themselves against these outrages?

### The Democratic Bugbear.

"Centralization" is the Democratic bugbear of the day. The Republican policy is represented as centralizing in its tendency, and centralization, again, is held up to odium as the precursor of imperialism. This is the proposition to which Senator THURMAN addressed himself in his recent speech at Cincinnati, and his phrases were echoed by Mr. TILDEN for the edification of the Rochester Convention. The Federal Government, they tell us, is absorbing power which properly belongs to the States' and the process must be stopped if the Republic is to be preserved.

The allegation is teasible from one point of view, and only from one. The secessionist, pure and simple, may make it consistently,—those who can. According to his theory, the relations of the States to the central authority have indeed undergone a change. States' rights, with him, mean the right of a State to withdraw from the Union at pleasure, and that pretension the war has extinguished. The States have their rights, but secession is not among them. There are Democrats, however, who, despite the war, will not in terms acknowledge the fact. The Tennessee Democratic Convention, the other day, refused to entertain a resolution declaring secession a dead issue,—and the same body was of course decided in its condemnation of centralization. Mr. THURMAN's opinion is probably identical with that of the Tennessee Democracy. Must we arrive at the same conclusion in regard to Mr. TILDEN and the managers of the Rochester assemblage? When they protest against the centralization of power, do they not covertly express the old Democratic idea as to the right of States to secede?

Apart from the question of secession, which formed one of the cherished rights of the South, even that section has no ground of complaint. The Republican Party, expressing the voice of the nation, has not in this respect changed the theory of the Government;—it has merely affirmed authoritatively and finally that the construction of the Constitution on which secessionists relied shall be no longer heard. There is no undue assertion of power here, save in the rebel sense, which deemed all exercise of power for the preservation of the Union rank usurpation. When, therefore, we hear a Democratic orator declaiming against centralization as a leading characteristic of the Republican policy, we suspect that he intends in a quiet way to reproduce the dogma for which the South fought. If his words have any meaning, they embody the complaint to be expected only from an unrepentant rebel.

As a matter of fact, there has been no invasion of the real rights of States. They have all the self-governing attributes which they ever possessed. The mode of bringing back the South was an invasion of these attributes in appearance only. Having cast off Federal authority, and been mastered by force, they were amenable to Congress, whose Reconstruction acts restored to them self-government in a degree they had not before known. The only "rights" of which the Southern States have been deprived, are the right to buy and sell and flog negroes, the right to keep them in bondage and ignorance, and the right to secede. In all other respects, the rights of these States are intact. The privileges of the other States have not been touched. It is true Tammany may no longer manufacture voters fraudulently, or by fraud change the result of an election, but the Federal legislation which provides for the prevention of these crimes cannot be truthfully called an invasion of the rights of States. Its effect will be to secure honest elections,—a result not very offensive to good citizens, however distasteful to the patriots composing the Rochester Convention.

### Walking as a Vocation.

The legs of the human biped may be made to serve a variety of purposes, from the strictly useful to the highly ornamental, from the prose of ordinary locomotion, let us say, to the poetry of the ballet. But they surely move to no vainer purpose than when they strain in the cause of professional pedestrianism. Of course, from the standpoint of the professional pedestrian himself, they are accomplishing their normal aims in doing the maximum of distance in the minimum of time, since they are so earning him his very respectable livelihood. And that is a matter to which we are all disposed to attach some importance. But why the general public should combine to sustain him in this delusion by their countenance and their money, or what particular gratification they derive from the spectacle of a usually unattractive-looking person in tights, doing only to excess what each of them is in the habit of doing in moderation every day of his life, is incomprehensible enough. M. JOURDAIN was thunderstruck at finding that he had been unwittingly talking prose all his life, and it is, apparently, some similarly novel discovery which draws gaping thousands to the otherwise monotonous scene, where the champion walker is getting over a fabulous number of miles in an incredible number of hours.

The interest which attaches to a foot-race, like the interest which attaches to a horse-race, or any similar trial of speed as well as endurance, in which swiftness of motion is a main element, is intelligible to the most ordinary apprehension. But little Mr. WESTON, arrayed in a velvet cap and knee-breeches, plodding around a circular walk, and refreshing himself at intervals with sherry and egg or tea and toast, is not by any means such a thrilling spectacle as should call for the frenzied acclaims of assembled multitudes, or excite venerable observers to gushes of enthusiasm. The ordinary "walk-around" of the minstrel hall, diversified as it is by song and dance, would seem to most people vastly more exciting. Yet Mr. WESTON has won fame and fortune from his legs, and has even founded on his one success, in walking one hundred miles in twenty-two hours, and his repeated failures to perform other feats of a similar nature, such a title to the gratitude of his countrymen, as made it seem to him quite a matter of course that our national representatives abroad should introduce him to the notice of the crowned heads of Europe, as the typical American of the period. His circular letter to the Ministers is sublime in its utter oblivion of the proportions of things, and its supreme unconsciousness of incongruity. The Ministers unhappily proved to be recreant republicans, who never move, we may suppose, without a coach-and-four, and only know they have legs by having occasion to bend them, and they denied or ignored the modest request. For the present, therefore, Mr. WESTON and his accomplished limbs remain in unmerited obscurity, and Europe has yet to be delighted by the charm of his paces.

But his inspiration lives after him. Already we have one enterprising young man in Pennsylvania, bending his herculean powers to the task of walking two thousand miles in as many consecutive hours—of course, for reasonable wages. And another less enterprising youth of Maine, on the strength of having failed to walk every day for a week from Portland to Augusta, kindly volunteers to do ninety-six miles in twenty-four hours for a suitable pecuniary consideration. Doubtless these ingenious persons will find enough of their kind to look at them, and pay them for the privilege of looking. But the whole business is getting to be as tiresome to hear of as it must be to perform. The only argument that can be urged in its favor—that it is an incentive to physical culture—is purely fallacious. A moderate amount of exercise is, of course, essential to health; so is a moderate amount of food or sleep. But we do not, therefore, encourage champion eaters to make public exhibitions of gluttony, or applaud champion sleepers for rivaling the famous Seven of Ephesus. Nor if we did, would the sight lead sensible people to eat or sleep any more than was good for them. If professional pedestrianism is an incentive to anything, it is an incentive to idle young men to get a shiftless living in a desultory way, and to be as generally useless as possible. The sooner it is discouraged the better.

Erie shareholders will be delighted to hear that a banquet was lately given in the Erie office to a company of French singing women, who have come over to give us a sample of the amusements which have done so much for the honor and glory of their native land. We see what sensuality, opera bouffe, and all the rest of it have done for France. The spirit and energy of a great people have departed, or thirty-seven millions would contrive to beat back less than one million of invaders. The French singers, or dancers, or whatever they are to be called, were naturally at home in the Erie office. They could there forget all about the condition of their own country. It was explained to them on eminent authority that we have no King here, except FISK, Jr.—by the bye, did anybody ever see FISK Sr.? and what sort of a man is he? and how does he like the doings on of FISK, Jr.?—and that if this particular King liked, he could alter the name of New-York to Fiskville. As he has given us the thing, perhaps we might as well have the name at once. A man who can do in New-York anything he likes, regardless of law or public opinion, might as well be allowed to rename the City—especially if that would contribute to the amusement of his interesting French friends.

The *Express*, as we anticipated, finds it convenient not to answer the few plain questions we put to it in relation to Gov. HOFFMAN. The *Express* rebuked us for speaking disrespectfully of the Governor. In reply we asked it, and we ask it again, Did Gov. HOFFMAN sign the Erie bill? Was not that bill designed to cheat honest men and women, for the benefit of FISK, Jr., and his associates? And does the *Express* consider Gov. HOFFMAN's conduct in this transaction worthy of an upright man? It is useless to talk in a general way about the integrity of the Governor. Our short answer is—he signed the Erie bill, and thereby made himself the accomplice of FISK, Jr. What has the *Express* to say to that?

If people want to be governed by the sort of people who overran Rochester last Wednesday, and made the railroad-cars a scene of indiscriminate plunder, they cannot do better than vote for TWEED's underlings at the coming election. Free passes over the Erie Railroad were distributed to the roughs who produced a short reign of terror in the City of Rochester. It stands to reason that honest citizens have every inducement to vote on the side of "TWEED's lambs." They even picked the pocket of their own Chairman. Mr. TILDEN will never go into a Democratic assembly again with any jewelry about his person.

The *World* publishes a series of commentaries on the resolutions agreed upon at the Rochester Convention. The main purpose of these commentaries is of course to prove that the Democrats are wise, just, and virtuous, and that of such is the kingdom of heaven. All this preaching amounts to nothing. The long and short of the matter is that the Democrats want to give the whole country a Government modeled on that of Tammany. What Tammany is in New-York City, a Democratic government would be in the nation at large. If that is not the fact, how is it that respectable Democrats like Mr. TILDEN do the work of Tammany, and condescend to be its mouth-pieces? Why do they not prove by their conduct that the audacious abuses perpetrated by TWEED & Co. are odious to them? Of course, it suits TWEED's purpose to get Mr. TILDEN to put himself in the front, for Mr. TILDEN is a gentleman. But can it suit Mr. TILDEN's purpose to make himself the mere creature of TWEED?

A contract was recently smuggled through the Common Council of this City for attaching a new gas-burner and reflector to all the City lamps. Of course, it was another of the nefarious jobs by which the tax-payers are constantly being victimized. But this time Mr. TWEED had not been consulted—or he thought it a good move to have a fit of virtuous indignation, and denounce the imposition. This he accordingly did, in a letter to the Common Council. He spoke exactly as an honest man might do. He referred in a most gushing manner to his anxious "desire to secure the welfare of the people." Hitherto he must have been very much baulked in that desire, for he has only succeeded in "securing the welfare" of himself and his "Ring." "Public approval," he says, "is the one sure test and guide of official action." In that case, what is Mr. TWEED's *raison d'être*? How is it he is still able to use an official position for the furtherance of his own private ends? There is a proverb about the hypocrisy of a certain personage—whose existence is denied by some divines—"rebuking sin." Mr. TWEED's rebuke of jobbery is very much of the same character. He cannot impose upon the public at this late day. We shall soon offer evidence to show in what light he regards honesty in his dealings toward the community.

The fearful loss of life which the present war in Europe has occasioned—perhaps there never was a war in which so many men were killed in so short a space of time—begins to strike Germans themselves with horror. Herr WACHENHUSEN, writing to the Cologne *Zeitung*, says that all the German victories have been dearly bought. "Look at our battalions," he writes, "as they go into action, and again, in spite of all victories, come out of it, and then tell us what nation, however inexhaustible it may be, is in condition to enter upon war and victory without destroying itself." These considerations, however, do not prevent wars, nor do they stop them. The King of Prussia, for one, is no less bent upon continuing hostilities than he was before NAPOLEON surrendered, and before the Empire which began the struggle had come to an end. Perhaps, if Germany were a Republic, we might know by this time on what terms peace could be concluded.

The *World* says that "throughout the State the firing of cannon and the blazing of rockets attest the warmth" of Democracy. Well, that is the regulation Democratic way of working off enthusiasm. While the Democrats are blazing away with their rockets, we shall go in and win at the polls. Our plan will make the best show in the end.

The Russian war-cloud, whose presence on the horizon we have repeatedly indicated, is growing bigger. A fortnight ago the Czar had a quarter of a million of men on the Vistula. Their presence there might either have been to keep down the Poles, to coalesce with Austria for a demonstration against Prussia, or to march upon the old battle-ground of the Danubian Principalities. The official explanation alleged the first; the French journals flattered themselves into a belief of the second explanation; while, if this morning's telegrams are well-founded, the third is the true one. If Russia is bent on having Turkey, who is to prevent her? Not Prussia, certainly, who will be glad of so good an excuse for taking her unquestioned will with France; not Italy—the game that Sardinia played in 1854 has borne its last fruits, and there is no inducement to renew it; not France, it need not be said; nor Austria, who, the moment she does her armor, will fall to pieces; nor, finally, England, who, like a shorn Samson, is laid in the lap of the Delilah of commercial gain, and professes only the policy of the store and the counting-room. Let Russia strike now, and she can rid the world of an empire even more rotten than that lately dead in Paris; and then—let England look to her supremacy in Asia.

## THE ENGLISH MISSION.

### Senator Morton, of Indiana, to Succeed Mr. Motley—Sketch of His Career.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has tendered the appointment of Minister to the Court of St. James to Hon. O. P. MORTON, of Indiana, who has signified his acceptance thereof.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, Ex-Governor of Indiana, United States Senator, and newly-appointed Minister at the Court of St. James, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, on the 4th of August, 1823. At an early age he lost both his parents, and was placed under the care of female relatives residing in Hamilton County, Ohio. When still a boy he served with his brother at the trade of a hatter. At the age of sixteen he resumed the course of his education under Prof. S. K. HOSHOUR, Principal of the Wayne County Seminary. On leaving this institution he entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he gained the reputation of being the best debater in the college. He left the University without taking a degree, and began the study of law with Hon. JOHN S. NEWMAN, at Centreville, Ind. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss LUCINDA M. BURBANK, of Centreville, a young lady equally distinguished for her refinement, culture and benevolence. In 1845, the year after his marriage, Mr. MORTON was admitted to the Bar, and soon attained a position distinguished enough to command a large and lucrative practice. Elected Circuit Judge in the Spring of 1852, he soon gained a well-merited reputation for pains-taking industry and judicial impartiality. Up to 1856, Mr. MORTON had been a consistent member of the Democratic Party. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, were, however, sufficient to disgust him with the party which had promoted these measures. From this time, therefore, he threw in his lot with the Republican Party, and warmly espoused their crusade against the extension either of slavery or slave territory. He continued, however, to adhere to the Democratic position on free trade, internal improvements, &c., avowing his adhesion to them even when nominated on the Republican ticket for the Governorship of Indiana. This nomination was tendered him by acclamation in 1856, and though defeated by his Democratic opponent, ASHBEL P. WILLARD, the heavy vote he received was, considering the recent growth of the party in the State, rightly regarded as a victory.

Mr. MORTON continued, by his active and untiring influence, to prepare the way for the coming ascendency of the Republican Party in Indiana. At the opening of the momentous campaign of 1860 his name was placed second on the Republican ticket, that of HENRY S. LANE heading it for Governor. The election resulted in a complete triumph for his party, and on the 14th of January, 1861, he was duly qualified as Lieutenant-Governor, and took his seat as President of the Senate. He held this position for but two days, since, by the election of Gov. LANE to the Senate for a six years' term, he became and was duly installed Governor of Indiana. He found the administrative task that awaited him to be of no slight magnitude. The public treasury had become hopelessly depleted, the sinking fund was miserably mismanaged, official peculation had been the rule in the disposition of the swamp lands, and, in short, the credit of the State was wretchedly low. Out of the Democratic chaos of fraud, incompetency and maladministration, Gov. MORTON set himself to produce a Cosmos of honesty, economy and restored credit. But a task of still greater magnitude awaited him, whose execution was destined to place him in the front rank of the saviors of the Union. The secessionists counted upon material support from Indiana. Gov. MORTON was aware that a powerful element of disloyalty existed in the "Hoosier State." He determined, therefore, to commit Indiana in the most decided manner on the side of the Union. Early in the Spring of 1861 he visited Washington, and pledged himself to the President to send at least 6,000 troops should the necessity arise. When, a short time later, the crisis did come, Gov. MORTON issued a proclamation which brought together, in eight days, a force of 13,000 men to defend the flag that had been fired on at Sumter. The Indiana regiments were generally noted for the perfection of their equipments, and the practice of the Governor in sending State agents to visit and care for troops in the field was immediately followed by others.

The attitude of the State of Kentucky was highly unsatisfactory. Its Governor, MAGOFFIN, was endeavoring to assist the cause of secession by not only keeping Kentucky neutral, but by trying to commit Ohio, Indiana and other northern border States to the same line of policy. Gov. MORTON was determined to hold MAGOFFIN in check. Receiving information on the 18th September, 1861, that ZOLLICOFFER had advanced fourteen miles beyond the Tennessee line into Kentucky, and that a corresponding advance was being made by BUCKNER's rebel force toward Louisville, Gov. MORTON immediately ordered the force under Gen. ROUSSEAU to cross the Ohio into Kentucky. Adequate measures were at the same time taken for the defense of Louisville. The secessionists of Kentucky were checkmated, and on the removal of MAGOFFIN the Governor of Indiana was looked on by the loyal section of the State as virtually their Governor also. In 1863, Gov. MORTON had to face disaffection in his own State. A Legislature was elected on what was popularly known as the "butternut ticket," the majority of whom were opposed to the prosecution of the war, and determined to resist it by all means in their power. They began by refusing to receive the usual biennial message of the Governor, and by passing a resolution adopting instead of it the message of the Governor of New-York. This policy was steadfastly pursued to the end of the session, but the Governor held his own. On the 22d February, 1864, the Union State Convention

placed his name at the head of the Union ticket, and his re-election was secured by a sweeping majority. Previous to this, Gov. MORTON had become specially obnoxious to the various Southern States with the object of befriending the rebellion. The most powerful of these was the "Sons of Liberty," and by a timely exposure of their treasonable plots, followed by the conviction of their ringleaders in Indiana, the Governor earned another title to the gratitude of the friends of the Union.

The extreme tension to which all the energies of Gov. MORTON were subjected during the Winter of 1865, brought on in the Summer an attack of paralysis. He was, accordingly, obliged by the advice of the physicians to undertake a journey into Italy. After his return he was elected to the United States Senate, on the Republican ticket, as the successor of Hon. HENRY S. LANE, for the term ending March 4, 1873.

**The War at the Grand Opera-House—Mr. Maretzek's Position—Mr. Fisk's Prospective Coup d'Etat.**

The war at the Grand Opera-house, begun with the attack upon Mr. MARETZEK by Mr. FISK, and ended, so far as a direct encounter of the combatants was in question, by the overwhelming of the single MARETZEK by the moral legions gathered about the standard of opera bouffe, is being followed by a series of engagements in print. Mr. MARETZEK's answer to the one imputation put upon him by Mr. FISK when that person was waited upon in the hope that a truthful story might fall from his lips, has already appeared in these columns, bearing shape of a call upon any artist claiming to have paid moneys to Mr. MARETZEK to make the fact public. The willingness of some of our contemporaries to print Mr. FISK's latest charges—whereof the insertion here was decided against, on Thursday, because of their apparent lack of foundation—now compels Mr. MARETZEK to make a second declaration. As this document explains fully the character of Mr. MARETZEK's relations with Mr. FISK, we now give its substance. That of Mr. FISK's accusation is to the effect, firstly, that Mr. MARETZEK appropriated to his personal use one-half of the six per cent. discount allowed the agent, as fees, out of the artists' salaries; secondly, that Mr. MARETZEK employed, at "a large outlay," an agent to do the work he ought to have performed; thirdly, that Mr. MARETZEK obtained a passage at a reduced rate, on account of previous arrangements made for Mr. FISK's troupe, and charged for the same in accordance with the regular tariff; and fourthly, that the agent engaged at "a large outlay" obtained twenty per cent. discount on the passage-tickets for the artists, and allowed Mr. FISK but eight per cent. thereupon.

THE CHARGES ANSWERED.

Mr. MARETZEK denies wholly having received any part of the commission allowed M. VERGER from the company's salaries. But had he done so, numerous incidents are to be cited in which one agent shares with another in remuneration the employer does not supply. The representative of Mr. MARETZEK in Paris—M. VERGER above mentioned—was designated by Mr. FISK himself to secure the services of Miles. MONTALAND and SILLY, and this while Mr. MARETZEK was in New-York, in May last. Mr. MARETZEK could not have profited by the contract for the transportation of the troupe, since his labors in this transaction were limited to the depositing of 2,000 francs as a guarantee of good faith for the ultimate departure of the company by a steamer of the French Transatlantic Company's line. The payment for the passage-tickets was effected by M. VERGER after Mr. MARETZEK had quitted Paris. In this manner, Mr. MARETZEK overthrows the main accusations.

MR. FISK'S OUTLAY.

Without giving figures in support of his assurance, however, Mr. FISK ends his card with the declaration that Mr. MARETZEK has wronged him out of $5,000. The financial dealings between the two contestants may be summed up in reply. Mr. MARETZEK was instructed to engage a company, with a salary not exceeding $6,000 per month. To pay the salaries of the first month in advance, 49,000 francs were sent to Mr. MARETZEK, and 5,000 francs were given him for his salary and expenses. The complete salary list represented a monthly expenditure of about 41,000 francs. This amount was paid the artists before sailing. Then 4,500 francs were expended for the purchase of the scores of three operas, "Le Petit Faust," "Les Brigands," and "La Princesse de Trebisonde." Then again, 2,000 francs were paid to the General Transatlantic Company, as already said. When the additional expenses entailed by cable telegrams and miscellaneous proceedings are considered, it is difficult to ascertain by what means Mr. MARETZEK has become possessed of the $5,000, the loss of which is mourned by Mr. FISK. Mr. MARETZEK declares that vouchers and receipts for the accounts heretofore specified were duly placed by him in the hands of Mr. COLE. And with this final declaration Mr. MARETZEK closes his case.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS.

Inasmuch as the encounter between Mr. FISK and Mr. MARETZEK at the Grand Opera-house excited a great deal of comment, it has been to the purpose to explain the events preceding, attending and following it in these columns. Two or three amusing occurrences in which the principal parties were concerned are deserving, too, of being part of this record. One of them shows the history of the Drama, as well as the history of nations, is not disinclined to repeat itself. Mr. FISK's troubles with Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. TAYLEURE are familiar themes. His affair with Mr. BIRGFELD, also, is no doubt kept in memory. Mr. FISK and Mr. BIRGFELD parted without blows, but with a silent understanding to maintain the *entente cordiale*. Notwithstanding the disagreement, Mr. FISK, in parting with Mr. MARETZEK, telegraphed to Mr. BIRGFELD to come from Washington and assume the duties of conductor at once. Mr. BIRGFELD, we are told, arrived on the morrow, and was received by Mr. FISK's representative at the Grand Opera-house. He was asked when he could wield the baton. Mr. BIRGFELD made no direct answer, but remarked that before proceeding, he should expect to be paid half a week's salary due him for eighteen months past. The request was immediately complied with. This done, Mr. BIRGFELD at once withdrew, unwilling to continue the negotiations. A second story, just now current, is still more amusing. On the night following their arrival, Miles. SILLY and MONTALAND were entertained by Mr. FISK in the upper offices of the Erie Railroad Company. Three or four male guests were present, and the orchestra of the house furnished music during the repast. Anxious to ascertain the extent of the impression produced by the scene, Mr. FISK caused Miles. SILLY and MONTALAND to be asked their opinion of the scene. "It is royal," observed the former lady. "It is imperial," echoed Mlle. MONTALAND. Remembering then the glory of republican institutions, Mr. FISK caused it to be intimated that neither kings nor emperors ruled here. "But there is a JAMES FISK," he added, "and to-morrow, if he wished it, New-York would be called Fiskville." No intelligence on the object of Mr. FISK's intention in this respect has yet been given to the public, but the possibility of a *coup d'état* is undoubtedly foreshadowed.

**The Late James B. Taylor's Will.**

It will be remembered by those who took the trouble to notice the remarks made with reference to the late JAMES B. TAYLOR after his death, that the question as to whether he had left a will or not, excited considerable discussion. On the one hand no document of the kind could be found among Mr. TAYLOR's papers, while, on the other hand, a legal gentleman stated positively that he had drawn up a will for Mr. TAYLOR at Albany, although he believed it had never been executed. As the amount of property at stake was estimated at nearly $3,000,000, the will question became an important one. On the arrival in this City of a friend who was known to have an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the deceased, a thorough search for the missing document was instituted. The different Safe Deposit Companies, with whom Mr. TAYLOR had had business relations, were visited, and the documents in their possession thoroughly overhauled; several days were devoted to an examination of the papers of deceased at his house, but all efforts proved abortive. No will could be found.

The search was about to be given up in despair when Mr. TAYLOR's grand-daughter recollected that Mr. TAYLOR was in the habit of placing some of his papers among the books in his library for safe-keeping. Some half a dozen persons being present at the time, she requested a gentleman to examine the books, in order to satisfy her. The gentleman complied with her request, and after fruitlessly searching through volume after volume, he took up a rather bulky-looking quarto lying in an obscure part of the book-case, opened it, and brought to light the missing will. Full details as to the contents of the document have not yet been made public, but it is known that by his will Mr. TAYLOR leaves all his property vested absolutely in his wife, with an annuity to his grand-daughter. Much excitement was of course occasioned by the strange and purely fortuitous manner by which the missing document was discovered.

## POLITICAL.

### THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

**Growling in the Rear-Left—The Convention Not an Organized and Legitimate Body—Will it Secession Result?**

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the rural delegates to the Rochester Convention at the way Tammany Hall managed things in that body, and a paper has already been drawn up for the signatures of delegates, requesting Gov. HOFFMAN to resign the nomination, on the ground that the Convention was not a legitimately organized body; that it violated the rules which it had itself adopted, and that no evidence was adduced that a single delegate who took part in its proceedings had a right to a seat in the Convention. Some of the delegates go so far as to characterize the Convention as a motley gathering of thieves, pickpockets and roughs, who assembled in Rochester, under the name of the Democratic State Convention, merely to do the bidding of the Tammany Ring. It is well known that the Convention was run exclusively by Tammany Hall, and that the delegates from the rural districts were not even consulted in a preliminary caucus before the Convention met, or allowed any voice in its proceedings. They were a mere set of dummies, who were allowed to go to Rochester at their own expense, to be spectators in a Tammany Convention, and have their pockets picked by Tammany thieves. Still, if the proceedings had been regular, and in accordance with established usage in all previous Conventions of the party, however much they might be disgusted, they would have to submit. But in their eagerness to rush things through, according to the programme adopted in secret caucus, the Tammany leaders overshot the mark, and adjourned without holding a legal Convention at all. The blunder arose mainly from the superserviceable zeal of the mountebank DEWITT, whom Tammany selected for temporary Chairman. He had been instructed not to recognize the Young Democracy under any circumstances, nor to allow them to get the semblance of a foothold in the Convention. Having in his speech, on taking the Chair, forestalled the action of the Convention and nominated HOFFMAN on his own responsibility, he appeared to think that all further action of that body was useless, and accordingly took no means of ascertaining who were delegates or who were not. For the first time in the history of political conventions, no committee on credentials was appointed, no men's credentials were examined, and no contesting delegates were allowed a hearing. The names of certain men, supposed to be delegates, were read out of a newspaper, and if anybody answered to the names that was the end of it, and the Chairman refused to go behind the list as revised by the Committee. When Mr. DE MOTT presented the credentials of the delegation of the Young Democracy, Mr. DE WITT refused to entertain a motion to appoint a committee to examine them, although it was in direct violation of the rules of the assembly which the Convention had previously adopted for its guidance. Having made this extraordinary ruling, he was obliged, for consistency's sake, to stick to it; and accordingly, when the contesting delegate from the Fourth District of Albany County asked to have his claims considered, he was grossly insulted by the Chairman, who refused even to allow the Secretary to read, for the information of the contestant, the name of the delegate whom he (the Chairman) had decided was entitled to a seat. This was carrying the joke rather too far, and Senator BANKS, of Albany, attempted to enter a remonstrance against the arbitrary ruling of the Chair, but he, too, was unceremoniously shut off by the Chairman, and not allowed to state his case. The action of the Convention in this matter has been outrageous, and the Albany Democrats were unanimous in declaring that it would result in the loss of a Democratic member of the Assembly from the Fourth District. There were other bona fide contestants for seats in the Convention, but, perceiving how Tammany was running the machine, they deemed it useless to present their claims and sat for the remainder of the session dumb spectators of the show. They are not dumb before their constituents, however, and they, as well as all other sensible men, regard the whole proceedings of the Rochester Convention as irregular, illegal, null and void. The question now is, whether Gov. HOFFMAN of a mere party, can stand as candidate on a miscellaneous and unorganized body of Tammany politicians, ruffians, thieves and pickpockets, or will he resign and leave the honest and independent Democrats of the State to call another convention in which they may be allowed a hearing, and which shall in some degree express the voice of the people.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

**A Review of the Political Situation—The Candidates for Governor—Their Prospects.**

*From the Portland Press, Sept. 20.*

In selecting Gubernatorial candidates the Republicans of New-Hampshire have of late been in the habit of overlooking for the most part professional gentlemen, and have made choice of practical and active business men, such as Hon. RUFUS DOOLITTLE, of Portsmouth, Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of Manchester, and Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, of Concord. That such preference for men of business affairs has not been prejudicial to the material interests of the State, the capital management of its financial affairs and the satisfactory condition of its various State institutions abundantly proves. Literary accomplishments and general "polish" pass for less among the inhabitants of the Granite State than sterling integrity, knowledge of business, and sound common sense. The gentleman most prominently mentioned for the next nomination is Hon. HORTON D. WALKER, of Portsmouth. Should he be nominated and elected, he will prove a not unworthy successor to the gentlemen already mentioned, and will manage the executive department of State on strictly business principles, which, in these times of large debts and heavy taxes, will be more gratifying to the people than long messages of eloquent orations. There is certainly nothing very sensational in the business he has been engaged, namely, that of a soap boiler, but the goods he puts upon the market are A1, and he has managed the business with great success. He was one of the early Mayors of Portsmouth, and repeatedly represented that city in the Legislature. He is not a scholar, and makes no pretensions to oratory, but the people have confidence in his ability and honesty, and are attracted by the charms of his address and manners, which are at once natural, easy and unaffectedly polite.

It is not improbable that the coming man of the Democracy is Hon. FRANK JONES, of the same city. It is but a few years since Mr. JONES drove a tin-peddler's cart in the City, but his fortunate turn in the tide of his affairs, he has become one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, person in the city. For his good fortune in this particular, he is indebted to the fondness of the people for ale, he being the proprietor of several breweries. Like Mr. WALKER, he has been Mayor, and a member of the Legislature, and is somewhat celebrated for the enterprise and public spirit he has manifested since making his fortune. He is quite popular with his party in the eastern portion of the State, but his reputation is mostly local. The prospect of his "shelling out" liberally will not be overlooked by the delegates, nor damage his chances for receiving the empty compliment of a Democratic nomination.

### LOCAL POLITICS.

**Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Club—Proposals for a Union of Rival Clubs—A Committee Appointed for that Purpose.**

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Campaign Club was held at head-quarters, No. 730 Broadway, last evening, the President, A. J. H. DUGANNE, in the chair. Col. DUGANNE, on calling the meeting to order, referred to the rival organization calling itself the Central Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, and said he had made earnest effort during the week to bring about harmony and unity of action. He was sorry to say he had not met with success. He now proposed to put the other organization on the defense, and throw upon them the responsibility of disorganization, if it were to continue. To that end he submitted a series of resolutions setting forth the objects of this organization and their earnest desire for harmony. The resolutions closed with the following:

Resolved, That in the spirit of candor and courtesy, we invite the Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Committee, presided over by Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON, to submit its claims together with ours for adjustment by a committee of five representative Republicans hereby named: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port; Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Union League; Hon. A. H. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port; Gen. Gen H. Sharpe, United States Marshal.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Club be appointed to convey these resolutions to the Committee of which Gen. PLEASONTON is Chairman.

Gen. BARNUM supported the resolutions, and claimed that the Broadway organization contained by far the larger number of soldiers and sailors in the City.

JOHN E. FOSTER was afraid that a majority of the Committee named had already prejudiced the case by directing the formation of the organization over which Gen. PLEASONTON presides. He claimed that that organization, for which, he said, he did not hold Gen. PLEASONTON responsible, was in great measure under the control of Tammany Hall, and he did not wish to go into this campaign with the full knowledge on the part of Tammany of what their opponents intended to do.

After some debate, Gen. SHARPE said he was what he knew, and what was well known to every member of the State General Committee, that one of the men named in the above Committee was working in the interest of Tammany Hall. [A voice—"Name him."] Gen. FORTUNE said he would not name him, but the Chairman well knew to whom he referred. He hoped that two more members would be added to the Committee, so that this Club would have at least a majority who would give them fair play.

The Chairman said he had no objection to adding two more names to the Committee, and to test the sense of the Club he put the motion to vote, and it was unanimously decided to add the names of Gen. DOUBLEDAY and Gen. SIEGEL to the Committee. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, after which Gen. JAMES F. HALL, Col. LORING, Gen. SHERMAN, Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART and others addressed the Club upon the issues of the campaign.

**Activity of Seventh Ward Republicans.**

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward are keenly alive to the duties and perils of the hour, if one may judge of them by their works. Efforts are being made, daily, to rally the honest men of that locality, and to get them into organized conditions for effective work. Among other efficient bodies is the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Fourth Assembly District, recently established, at the corner of Governeur-street and East Broadway. The rooms are open, nightly, for the enrolment of members, and the result is most encouraging. Many have placed their names upon the lists, but there is still room for more, and no time should be lost in joining the ranks of the party. The officers are named as follows: President, SAMUEL T. MCKINNEY; Vice-President, GEO. KIMMEUS; Second Vice-President, WM. G. TWAY; Secretaries, ARCHIBALD BINNEY and GEO. YOUNG; Treasurer, HENRY BAUMEN. These gentlemen are well known for their peculiar adaptation to the work in hand, and it will not be their fault if Democratic frauds are not suppressed and honest men's votes all recorded in that district. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of the Seventh Ward have signified their desire to co-operate with the Club, and their offer was handsomely accepted. The latter organization meets every Monday evening at No. 115 East Broadway, and is officered by JAS. CASEY, President; MICHAEL GLEASON, Vice-President; JAS. TURPEY, Secretary. Once again we express the belief that the cast side will redeem itself, if fair play can only be secured.

**The Campaign Among the Germans.**

A committee, appointed by the newly-formed German Central Campaign Club, has published a call to the German voters of the City, declaring "that the time has come when every German citizen is convinced that party prejudices, which heretofore have divided the Germans, and rendered them a tool in the hands of unprincipled politicians, should be cast aside." "The spirit of our brethren in our old fatherland, and the sudden accomplishment of a united Germany, which has been vainly sought for centuries," it is declared, "has made a mighty impression on the Germans citizens of this country, making it clear to them what unity and harmonious action can accomplish. Therefore, the ties have been loosened which bound them to intriguing parties; therefore it is urged from all sides, that the Germans here, as well as abroad, ought to unite, to be the standard-bearers of liberty, intelligence and progress." It is clear to every honest German that they cannot longer affiliate with Tammany Hall, which has systematized the rule of corruption, ballot-box stuffing and political rowdyism, and which is composed of an antagonistic element. "Therefore," the call says, "let us unite! The Americans have proved themselves the sincere friends of the German nation from the first moment of the appearance of the clouds of war on the European horizon, and their warm sympathies for the German cause throughout the country have been so evident and so manifested in a manner, that it is not a matter of the least doubt that they are true friends. * * * In order to be fully prepared for the Fall campaign, to meet our opponents as effectively as our brethern have met their enemy on the bloody fields of battle, all independent German voters are requested to form campaign organizations in every ward or Assembly District throughout the City. Above all, we wish to help the election of the brave German who has been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, so that the German element may assume a position like that of the Germans in the Western States, where they were enabled to send a Senator to Washington."

Each German campaign club now in the course of formation will be entitled to five delegates to the German Central Campaign Club.

**Fifth Assembly District Soldier's and Sailor's Campaign Club.**

The soldiers and sailors of the Fifth Assembly District held a meeting last evening at No. 123 West Houston-street, and formed a temporary organization under the name of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Fifth Assembly District. Col. JOHN J. SHAW was elected temporary President, and Capt. PATRICK KELLY Secretary. A Committee of three was appointed to take steps toward a permanent organization, and report at the next meeting on Tuesday evening next. At the suggestion of the Chair, it was determined that this same Committee visit the Soldiers' Central organization. One member inquired what this Soldiers' Central Club was, and where it derived its authority to invite other organizations to send delegates.

Major THOS. W. BAIRD said, in reply, that there was great dissatisfaction existing among the great mass of soldiers and sailors as to the organization of the Central Club. The meeting to organize that Club was called for Saturday morning, and held at Harmony Hall, Third-avenue, and the organization perfected by Gen. PLEASONTON and the office-holders under him. Indeed, he said, it was an organization of officers only, and the soldiers—the rank and file—seemed to have been left out in the cold. The Committee, consisting of Capt. DOWNING, Major BAIRD and Major FRANK, appointed to visit the Central Club, was instructed to inquire into these matters and report on Tuesday evening next, after which the meeting adjourned.

**Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Twenty-first District.**

A meeting of the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Twenty-first District was held last evening at Harmony Hall, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street. Mr. WILLIAM HAN, JR. in the chair. The Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING delivered an address on the issues involved in the campaign. He maintained that the question of party principles and party politics was not what they had to determine, but whether, as American citizens, they were entitled to the benefit of one of their dearest prerogatives—election by ballot. He spoke in complimentary terms of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and while counseling unity and individual exertion, expressed his certainty of the ultimate result of the contest.

Mr. FREDERICK G. GHINET reviewed, in eloquent terms, the action of the Democratic Party on the general politics of the nation, from the beginning of the war to the present time, and asserted that the result had not entitled it to the respect or confidence of the mass of the people. He contrasted the Republican Administration under Gen. GRANT to the Democratic in this State under Mr. HOFFMAN, and attributed the frauds and irregularities which prevailed in the latter to the repeating and false count at the ballot-box.

Other speakers delivered addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

**The Fifteenth Ward W. M. Tweed Club-House.**

The Fifteenth Ward William M. Tweed Association last evening opened their new club-house at No. 4 East Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. It is a fine brown-stone building, and is elegantly furnished throughout at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is to contain a public reading-room, billiard-tables and library, and is to be the head-quarters of the Democracy of the Fifteenth Ward. The Club numbers about 250 members, principally personal friends of WILLIAM M. TWEED. The officers are MARCUS HANLON, President; EDWARD SCHELL and FRANCIS GIBBONS, Vice Presidents; M. C. MCKENNA, Secretary, and Col. S. C. SLOAN, Treasurer. The President, in a neat speech, stated that the Club was organized for social as well as political purposes. The meeting was addressed by M. C. MCKENNA, Col. MICHAEL L. WOOD, Col. SLOAN and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

**Soldiers' and Sailors' General Committee.**

The Soldiers' and Sailors' General Committee for the City and county of New-York, met, last evening, at head-quarters, No. 797 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, at 8 o'clock, Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON in the chair.

The Executive Committee reported that there were twenty-one Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs in the City, with a total of 3,006 members, which would undoubtedly be increased by the addition of 1,200, which will make a grand total of 4,204.

The Finance Committee were authorized to report to the Republican Central Committee that a permanent organization had been formed.

Among the most prominent gentlemen present were Gen. Davies, Gen. Tremaine, Gen. Bell, Gen. Lawrence, M. Ketchum, Col. Bullard, Cols. Hopper, Burns, Morgan, Bernhard and Orcutt, and Majors Clifford, Thompson, and Major Nitzsche, who was at the head of a large delegation of German veterans.

Speeches were made by Lieut. De Cunah, Col. Orcutt, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. Tremaine, Major Nitzsche, Col. Morgan, Major Bernhard and Mr. Ellinger, the other gentlemen speaking being Gen. Davies, Gen. Bell, Gen. Lawrence, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Siegel, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Fortune, Gen. Barnum, Gen. Ketchum

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Quite a large number of interested parties and others assembled in the vestibule of the City Hall, yesterday morning, (Sept. 23,) at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of bidding upon the property ordered to be sold by the Department of Public Works, as rendered necessary by the opening of Lexington-avenue. The sale was conducted by B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, and although the sum realized was not a large one, the result was generally satisfactory. The property consisted of the buildings and parts of buildings to be removed along the line of the new avenue, extending from Seventy-first to Ninety-seventh street. In many instances the proposed change necessitated the removal of the whole house, but in others only a few feet in to be taken off. Some of the buildings are valuable, comfortable dwellings, with brown-stone fronts and other modern improvements; others are mere wooden shanties, hardly worth the cost of taking down. The expense attending the removal, it was stated in the terms of sale, was to be defrayed by the purchaser. The property was divided into eighty-six lots, and was rapidly disposed of. The bidding was very active, and considerable excitement was manifested. In most instances the owners of the buildings bid them in, while in others contractors, or those having the requisite facilities for removing the property, became the purchasers. The highest price realized for any single lot was for the brown-stone front, and that ranged from $800 to $740 per lot. The shanties sold at from $1 upward. The total receipts amounted to about $17,000, which sum, after deducting expenses, commissions, &c., will be paid over to the Treasury of the City. Of course, as is always the case in sales of this description, the price at which the lots were struck off was nominal, hardly in a single instance approximating to the real value.

At the Exchange no business was transacted. In Brooklyn COLE & MURPHY, at their auction-rooms, No. 379 Fulton-street, sold a desirable lot of property located on Raymond and St. Felix streets. The sale was a legal one, in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of S. V. LOWELL, Esq., referee. The property was disposed of in six parcels, the first of which consisted of a three-story brick house, 22x87.5, together with a plot of ground on the east side of Raymond-street, having a front on the west of 25 feet 6 inches. The lot extends through 150 feet 11 inches to St. Felix-street, having a front on the last-named street of 75 feet 7 inches. The entire premises were struck off to ALEXANDER MCCUE for $16,250. Five other lots adjoining the above property were then disposed of, bringing from $1,275 to $1,875 per lot, Mr. MCCUE being also the purchaser. The total of the sale amounted to $22,725. The size, location, &c., of the last-named lots, will be found in the summary appended.

The sales noted comprise the business of the day, and generally the market continues quiet. WILLIAM H. RAYNOR reports having sold at private sale the following property: Four lots, two on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and two on the rear, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue, all full lots, for $10,100. Also, leasehold property, No. 64 West Forty-third-street, lot 20.8x100.5, with two-story brick stable thereon, 20.5x80, lease to run sixteen years, with renewals, for $13,000 cash. He also reports the sale of one lot south side of Seventieth-street, 155 feet west of Madison-avenue, 30 feet front by 100.5, for $17,500. An advance on this last-named lot of $500 has been offered since the sale.

### Summary of Sales Friday, Sept. 23.

NEW-YORK, AT CITY HALL.

*By B. P. Fairchild.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 86 lots, buildings and parts of buildings on Lexington-av., extension, from 71st to 97th sts., about | $17,000 |

BROOKLYN, AT NO. 379 FULTON-ST.

*By Cole & Murphy.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-story brick house and plot of ground e. s. Raymond-st., 166.8 ft. n. of Fulton-av., house 65.2x87.5, lot 25.6x150.11x78.7x150 | $18,250 |
| 1 lot adjoining above, 166.8 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x75.5 | 1,675 |
| 1 lot e. s. Raymond-st., 236.8 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x75 | 1,575 |
| 1 lot adjoining above, same size | 1,575 |
| 1 lot w. s. St. Felix-st., 225.5 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x75.5½ | 1,875 |
| 1 lot w. s. St. Felix-st., 251.2 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x71.1 | 1,625 |

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attorney-st., s. s., 200 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100 | $20,000 |
| 4th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x90 | 18,000 |
| Same property, q. c. | 5,000 |
| 56th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x92.2 | 34,000 |
| 26th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.5x98.9 | 15,650 |
| 26th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 37.5x98.9 | 11,500 |
| 79th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x | 500 |
| 76th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2 | 20,000 |
| 26th-st., n. s., 100.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 19.9x100 | 2,800 |
| 116th-st., n. s., 264.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 13.2x100.11 | 1,250 |
| 116th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.11 | 1,500 |
| 3d-av., s. s., 125.8 ft. n. of 87th-st., 50x92x43.6x82.10 | 60,000 |
| 4th-av. and 106th-st., s. e. corner, 100.11x150 | 15,000 |
| 104th-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 34th-st., 50x100 | 4,000 |
| 11th-av. and 40th-st., s. w. corner, 75.8x100 | 19,000 |
| *Leases.* | |
| 42d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 180x200.10x76x(69.8x100.5x76x200.10), (11 lots,) 10 years, per year | $9,000 |

KINGS COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Brooklyn.* | |
| Adelphi-st., w. s., 181.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 32x62.2 | $700 |
| Chauncey-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 20x98.11 | 2,200 |
| Halsey-st., s. s., 115.9 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 26x100 | 2,000 |
| Kosciusko-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 50x100 | 1,200 |
| Madison-st., n. s., 87 ft. e. s. of Irving-av., 32x100x4 in | 130 |
| Rock-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Morgan-av., 25x100 | 650 |
| Van Buren-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. w. corner, 25x50 | 4,000 |
| Walworth-st., w. s., 183 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 32x100 | 2,800 |
| Wolcott and Dwight sts., n. w. corner, 20x80 | 1,000 |
| Dwight-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Wolcott-st., 18x50 | 675 |
| Bedford-av., w. s., 80.8 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 21x87.4 | 3,000 |
| Irving-av., e. s., 63.4 ft. w. of Greene-av., 25.4x98.9x98.10x36.4, q. c. | 800 |
| Johnson-av. and Chicago-place, s. e. corner, 100x400 | 1,600 |
| Miller-av., e. s., 183 ft. s. of Division-av., 17.6x100 | 1,000 |
| Miller-av., e. s., 165 ft. s. of Division-av., 17.6x100 | 1,000 |
| Montrose-av., e. s., 100 ft. e. of Lindaway, 25x100 | 1,000 |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Cortlandt.* | |
| Centre-st., n. s., Ang. Rohm's property | $1,150 |
| Park-st., adjoining M. E. Church lot, J. Washburn's | 4,000 |
| *East Chester.* | |
| Garden-place, n. w. s., lot No. 2, Washington-ville's, 50x100 | $200 |
| *Greenburg.* | |
| Storm-st., w. s., A. E. Julian's, 50x105 | $1,400 |
| *Mamaroneck.* | |
| Lot No. 42, Grand Park | $700 |
| *Westchester.* | |
| Boston road, w. s., 450 ft. n. of Juliana-st., 50x115 | $5,000 |
| Boston road, w. s., 400 ft. n. of Juliana-st., 50x115 | |
| Barker-av., lot No. 90, A. B., map 2, of Olinville, 50x125 | 800 |
| 3d-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 2d-av., 25x100 | 450 |
| *West Farms.* | |
| West Farms to Hunts' Ferry road, e. s., adjoining Thos. Walker's, 30x150 | $1,350 |
| *Yonkers.* | |
| Highland-av., s. s., 470 ft. w. of Broadway, 72x140 | $7,840 |
| Grassy Sprain road, adjoining Caleb Smith's, 40 acres | 12,000 |
| Jane A. Hubbard's property | 5,250 |
| *Yorktown.* | |
| Jefferson Valley to Slop-st. Road, adjoining J. B. Light's, 8 acres | $4,000 |

NEW-JERSEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Jersey City.* | |
| Park-st., s. s., lot No. 8 block No. 19, map of Sherwood, 25x100 | $1,100 |
| Whitton-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Maple-st., 12x50 | 4,000 |
| *West Hoboken.* | |
| Hill-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 50x100 | $1,000 |
| Palisade-av., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Weehawken-st., 44x125 | 400 |
| *North Bergen.* | |
| Paterson and New-York Plank road, e. s., 300 ft. s. of Undercliffs line, 75x200 | $12,000 |
| *Greenville.* | |
| Lots Nos. 2 and 4, block A, Jackson's map, 50x94 | $220 |
| Lots Nos. 13 and 14, block A, Jackson's map, 50x194 | 220 |
| *Newark.* | |
| Broome-st., e. s., 229 ft. s. of Spence-st., 25x98.6 | $600 |
| Belleville road or Clark-st., e. s., 25x100 | 2,100 |
| Crown-st., e. s., 238 ft. w. of Spring-st., 25x100 | 6,000 |
| Doolittle farm, adjoining Peshine's property, 50x100 | 1,000 |
| Lock-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Irvine-st., 25x100 | 613 |
| Pacific-st., w. s., 95 ft. s. of New-York-av., 34.6x95 | 3,000 |
| Webster-st., e. s., 60 ft. from J. Marsh's, 5x75x54x200 | 300 |
| Union-st., w. s., 154 ft. s. of Hamilton-st., 19.9x84 | 2,400 |
| *Orange.* | |
| Essex-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Main-st., 51x169 | $36,000 |
| Essex-st., w. s., 274 ft. n. of White-st., 33x104 | |
| Essex-st., w. s., 320 ft. n. of White-st., 34x100 | |
| *West Orange.* | |
| Ferry-lane, 1 acre | $7,000 |
| *Clinton.* | |
| Pot Pie-lane, s. s., 38x210, 2 acres | $1,800 |

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 24 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address R. A. HALE, 106 & 108 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A FIRST-class, full-sized house, delightfully located on Murray Hill, between 4th and 5th avs., to a strictly private and responsible family; possession immediately. Price, $4,000 per year or $400 per month until 1st May next. Address, full name and reference, Box No. 4,607 Post-Office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE THREE-story dwelling-house No. 50 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. Apply to C. H. CLARK, No. 47 William st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement brick house; rent $600; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Green-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 11 WEST 47TH-ST.—Brown-stone, 25x75, four stories, built in the best manner, as by day's work, for the present occupant; lot full size, Columbia College lease, 21 years, at only $325 annual ground rent, with three renewals of 21 years each. Apply on the premises, or to JT. REMY, No. 28 Pine-st. Also, for sale, an eligible pew in the West Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hastings,) in old st. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 60 East 38th-st., in first-rate order; all improvements; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to FARMER & DE FOREST, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 102 WEST 3RD-ST., FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop hard wood finished extra plumbed. Enquire Mad. Alais at a bargain.

L. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

AN ELEGANT CORNER LOT ON 7TH-Av., near St. Thomas' Church, for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Post-office box No. 1,269, or No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brick house, 20x50 with newly frescoed; in complete order; all improvements. W. M. H. RAYNOR, 5th st. Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NEAR Madison-square, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 17x[illegible], on East 126th-st., near Madison-av.; medium price; cheap. Inquire on the premises. W. FANNING.

LINDEN PARK.

Is now absorbing the attention of the buying public of this city, and is rapidly selling off the popular $10 monthly payment plan.

GRAND EXCURSION NEXT MONDAY.

Tickets nearly all gone, supply today at office, No. 27 Park-row, *World* Building.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LINDEN PARK.

EXCURSIONISTS ENTHUSIASTIC,

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

HALF OF THE LOTS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.

ALL WILL BE GONE IN LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS.

ANOTHER GRAND EXCURSION NEXT MONDAY.

ONLY A FEW TICKETS LEFT.

Go to the office today and secure them, and don't wait till they are gone. Free tickets at Office of Linden Park Lot Association, No. 27 Park-row, *World* Building.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, AN ELegant two-story and French-roof house, with extension, frame, filled in with brick, containing about fifteen rooms, with all modern improvements, gas, water, furnace in cellar, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, water-closets, stable, lawn and shrubbery and large kitchen-garden, containing a great variety of fruit-trees; dimensions of the lot 100 by 200 feet. This house is situated on elevated ground, on Stiles-st., in the best part of the city, and is surrounded by handsome dwellings; possession immediate; terms liberal. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 54 William-st., New-York; or, to GEO. A. MEEKER, opposite railroad depot, Elizabeth.

HAMILTON-S. WALKER, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., offers for sale the following farms, eighty-three acres, highly improved, near Tarrytown, Westchester County; residence 32x40; new and built, containing every modern convenience; price $8,000, or will exchange for desirable City residence solicited.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and cottages, for sale or to let; healthy, pleasant one hour from N. Y.; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the ensuing year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 24 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$1,500 WILL BUY A FARM OF 50 acres, 40 improved, with fruit; balance timber, with never-failing water; four hours' ride from New-York. Apply to C. SMITH, office of Samuel Booth, No. 291 Centre-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent, by a private family, until the 1st of June next, a small, tastefully furnished house, in a good location, not higher up than 34th-st. Address stating terms and particulars, G. T. B., Box No. 411 Post-office.

WANTED—FOUR OR SIX FURNISHED rooms for house-keeping, in a good neighborhood, by a small New-England family. Address W. F. J., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A private family. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, WM. REDMOND, Jr., No. 37 William-st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO. WILL sell the

ELEGANT SUBURBAN VILLA

OF

THOMAS I. BUSHMORE, Esq.,

At public auction

THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

On the grounds,

Situated in Orienta,

Near Mamaroneck,

On Long Island Sound,

A MODERN MANSION

And lot of five acres.

Also,

FIVE VILLA PLOTS,

Adjoining the same.

Also,

By order of executors,

At the same time and place,

THE HALL HOME COTTAGE

Of the late SCHUREMAN HALSTEAD, Esq.,

With out-buildings, all in excellent order,

And one acre of ornate ground.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

TERMS EASY.

For maps and further information apply to DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

NORTH ORANGE LOTS.—A SPLENDID property to be sold at auction by Messrs. LAWRENCE, LACEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers, On TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1870, At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Situated on Main, Linden and Jefferson sts., North Orange, N. J., Within five minutes' walk of the new railroad depot.

TERMS EASY.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 16 Pine-st.

EXCITING WARNEWS

Does not deter hundreds from buying lots at LINDEN PARK.

They are selling so rapidly that all who wish to secure

DELIGHTFUL HOMES

in this enchanting spot must buy at once, or they will forever loose the opportunity.

THE FREE TICKETS FOR THE GRAND FREE RIDE,

FREE LUNCH EXCURSION NEXT MONDAY

are nearly all distributed, and unless speedy application is made for them many may be disappointed. All who want to go are advised to call today at Office of Linden Park Lot Association, No. 27 Park-row, *World* Building.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY ROBERTS, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, by virtue of a order of sale issued out of said District Court, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the third day of October, A. D. 1870, at two o'clock afternoon, the following described lands which have come to his hands as assignee of said estate, being the property heretofore occupied by said bankrupt, and known as THE NEW JERSEY WIRE-WORKS, and which said three tracts or parcels of land and premises adjoining, are situate in the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey:

FIRST TRACT.—Beginning on the northerly side of Chestnut-street, two hundred and twenty feet and twenty feet southeast of the south-easterly side of the Railroad avenue; thence running north thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, east one hundred feet; thence south fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east thirty feet; thence south thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, west one hundred feet; thence south fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east thirty feet; thence south thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, west one hundred feet to Chestnut-street; thence along Chestnut-street north fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, west thirty feet to the place of beginning.

SECOND TRACT.—Beginning on the northerly side of Chestnut-street, two hundred and fifty feet to the south-east of the south-easterly side of the Railroad avenue; thence running north thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, east one hundred feet; thence south fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east thirty feet; thence south thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, east one hundred feet; thence south fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east thirty feet; thence south thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes, west one hundred feet to Chestnut-street; thence along Chestnut-street north fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, west thirty feet to the place of beginning.

THIRD TRACT.—Beginning on the southerly side of Olive-street at the distance of two hundred and twenty feet in an easterly direction from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Olive-street with the easterly side of the Railroad avenue; thence running south thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, west, or in a line at right angles with said Oliver-street, one hundred and six feet and eight inches more or less; thence south fifty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, east sixty-two feet, more or less, to the middle of the ditch; thence north thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east one hundred feet more or less to said Oliver-street; thence along said Oliver-street north fifty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west sixty-two feet six inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH TRACT.—Beginning in the southerly line of Oliver-street at the easterly corner of a tract of land on the southerly corner of Oliver-street and New-Jersey Railroad-avenue, now or late of Pierson and Robertson, at a point in said southerly line of Oliver-street, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the south-erly corner of said Oliver-street and New-Jersey Railroad-avenue; thence (1) south thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, west and at right angles to Oliver-street, one hundred and six feet and eight inches more or less, to the line of lands of the Tomlinson Spring Company; thence two (2) south fifty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east one hundred feet; thence three (3) north thirty-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east and at right angles to said Oliver-street one hundred and six feet and eight inches more or less, to said southerly line of Oliver-street; thence four (4) along the same one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

FIFTH TRACT.—Beginning in the south-easterly line of New-Jersey Railroad-avenue at the westerly corner of a tract of land now or late of Pierson and Robertson, at the intersection of the New-Jersey Railroad-avenue and Oliver-street; thence one (1) along the south-westerly line of said tract south-easterly one hundred and thirty feet more or less to the south-easterly corner of said tract; thence two (2) south fifty-six degrees and forty-five minutes, west and at right angles to Oliver-street fifty-three feet and eight inches more or less to the line of the Tomlinson Spring Company; thence three (3) along the same north-westerly one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to the southerly line of New-Jersey Railroad-avenue; thence four (4) along the same north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes, east fifty-four feet and fifteen inches to the place of beginning.

Also steam-engine and boilers, with the entire machinery, tools, fixtures and appurtenances used in said mill.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee,

No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 6 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. Will open its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circulars, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 680 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 12. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Catalogues presented for pupils not in attendance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE GRAVELLE'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 12, at No. 12 West 45th-st., near 6th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 52 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.

Address as above.

MISS MERLEY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 HAMILTON-AV., BROOKLYN,

Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

CORNER PARK-AV. AND 37TH-ST., (Murray Hill,)

will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. PARENT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 128 Madison-av., corner 30th-st.

Formerly Paris Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,

At No. 48 Washington-av., Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Boarding school for young gentlemen, healthy, Christian home. Thorough teaching. Cadets, series 18 to 22. Address

BENJAMIN BASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young misses and children, No. 591 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 223 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.

R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 21. For girls, 19 W. 43d-st., (removed from 65 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school, 40 E. 30th-st. Mrs. E. PRIME. Address or circulars apply to MISS E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 43d-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 47 West 52d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical and Scientific Departments.

A. FERANDIE, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store, No. 591 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal as Mamaroneck.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 249 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. HOUSSELS FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 510 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY ROGERS GRIFFITH'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 102 West 23d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 42 East 38th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL reopen at Delmonico's, No. 21 Madison-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL, Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,338 Broadway, near 36th-st.

PROF. J. E. GUERNEAULT HAS RETurned from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 2 Union-square.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 72 Lexington-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen on Friday, Sept. 23.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Chester, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. For circulars apply to Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Account, Westchester County, N. Y.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. A. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

MRS. BOTT AND MRS. TREVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies in Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 West 45th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars and terms as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS OLSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 260 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 43 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 26.

MISS BRUSH (SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mme. Fisk, Paris) will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 49 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $250 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 19.

MORGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FREEHOLD, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 23d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULLIET'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.

MISS E. A. HAMMEREN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS HALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,198 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, at Episcopal Academy, Berlin, N. J.

## INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 128, 130 AND 132 EAST 26TH-ST.,

REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College Students, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Reading and Primary Departments. Gymnastics, &c.

Prospectuses to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 37 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 8.

Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELISHA CHARLIER, Principals.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, BOARDING SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Willoughby TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR 1870-71.

Prof. TH. DE LOUEST, for the past ten years teacher of the French language in the above institution, will open his classes for 1870-71, on the 26th of September.

Gentlemen's classes in the evening from 7½ to 8.

Ladies' classes in the afternoon from 3½ to 4.

For terms apply at the cash desk of the library. Private lessons at Prof. DE LOUEST'S residence, No. 1,130 Broadway.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WEITZOMER'S

Successor to

Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 1,009 Pacific-st., cor. of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Reopens (6th year) Sept. 21, at No. 1,201 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 38th-st., where the rooms for boarding pupils will be found in the family.

Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS HAYNES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, No. 21 Madison-av., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school,)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 28.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Oranoco, Anacostia, Orange, N. J.

Rev. J. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 252 West 26th-st.

MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 1,009 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE

Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 100 East 64th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

MR. CORNWALL'S

School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,257 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, at the College. Students of the College classes, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Rs. 162, 164 and 166 Montague-st., (new Nos. 128, 130 and 132.)—The Fall term of this institution, 17th year of its day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Opens Wednesday, Sept. 14. Thorough English and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Bondel. Lewis' Gymnasium. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER

## SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, and cheaply as by any other route of the Atlantic.
FROM NEW-YORK. EXTRA STEAMERS.
Cassandra.....Sat., Oct. 1 | Glasgow.....Wed., Oct. 12
Europa.....Sat., Oct. 8 | Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
Cambria.....Sat., Oct. 8 | Iowa.....Wed., Nov. 2
Anglia.....Wed., Oct. 12 | Scandinavia..Wed., Nov. 16
India.....Wed., Oct. 19 | Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 30
Australia.....Wed., Oct. 26 | Anglia.....Wed., Dec. 14
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for one or two months, securing best accommodations, $145.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Children under 1 year, free; 1 to 8 years, half; 8 and over, full passage.
Cabin passage, $60, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway), $30, currency.
Prepaid certificates, $30 each.
Children under 1 year, free; 1 to 8 years, half; 8 and over, full passage.
Cabin passage, $60, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway), $30, currency.
Pre-paid certificates, $30 each.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, Sept. 28 | Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 12
Abyssinia, Thursday, Sept. 29 | Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13
Samaria, Saturday, Oct. 1 | Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5 | Cuba, Thursday, Oct. 20
Malta, Thursday, Oct. 6 | Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
Return tickets, on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency. Also, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets, $135, gold. Also, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown at the lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Londonderry, and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 15.
FRESSENS.....DAUDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29.
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 12.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine): TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $75.
Children under 1 year, free; 1 to 8 years, half; 8 and over, full passage.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the detention and expense of Liverpool. Double saving of time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 52 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PECK.....Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GERRY.....Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FOSTER.....Oct. 26, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MURRAY.....Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,) $30, currency.
Pre-paid certificates, $30 each.
Children under 1 year, free; 1 to 8 years, half; 8 and over, full passage.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 10 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class $125 to $170. Steerage $60.
Gold, according to time of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries on the ship.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Children and servants half fare.
OCT. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 8, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be delivered quicker than by any other line.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 5 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1, only. All the best facilities are afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
E. E. BARTY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
NEW STEAMER ALPS, Capt. DAVIS, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TEMPLEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, calling regularly every TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Sept. 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, (via Nassau.) Oct. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN.....Oct. 11
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 34 Liberty-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier No. 8 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should call at Leon Lewis's Paris without one. His services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, finding the best accommodations, preventing the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Place d'Alsace, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EXCURSION MAIL STEAMSHIP sailing on the 28th of every month, touching at ST. THOMAS, for MEDIBACAS, Cape Virgin, Port St. Julian, SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. W. H. TERRASON, Nov. 28.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. GLOUD, Dec. 28.
These splendid steamers will be admirably fitted for all the St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro sailing and returning.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. HARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 90¢ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,200,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.
The road, completed and about being finished, is equipped with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchises, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of the mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are continually on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore duly secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
56 Wall-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, payable on check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEDOUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.
MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, and Exchange on Paris.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.
The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as trustee, upon the whole of its railroad and branches, payable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1900.
COUPON BONDS for $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of JANUARY and JULY in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and upwards, with coupons attached, interest at SEVEN Per Centum, per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of JANUARY, APRIL, JULY and OCTOBER, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, and the PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these BONDS can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 13 Broad-st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D MCKINLAY, } Agents.

Cammann & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.
Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 2 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.
A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT E. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD
LAND-GRANT BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST (7 PER CENT.) IN GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1.
A few bonds issued by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, Arkansas Branch Extension, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 42 Wall-st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on Great Britain, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of office of Jos. D. Williams, Alex. Cassatt, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 252 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order,
R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

THE
SECOND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 236 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS A. MANGAM, President.
D. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. | EBEN. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.
MONEY ON MORTGAGE—TO LOAN IN sums from $20,000 to $100,000.
A. J. BLECCKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1
Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.
All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 32d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 80 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Present rate of interest, six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will bear interest from that date.
Interest calculated from the first of the month following that on which it is deposited, and paid or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 7 to 8 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 563 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday's and Wednesday's from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000 received, and interest allowed at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Interest commences quarterly—January, April, July and October.
Deposits.....$2,410,000 00
SURPLUS.....100,000 00
*Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.*

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 226 and 228 Canal-st., corner Lafayette.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
ASSETS, $2,725,946 41.
M. J. HAMMERSLEY, President. | JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. | G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 2 Bleecker-st., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. $1 received.
INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1, and is payable in January.
Bank open from 10 to 3 daily, and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1870.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 15th day of October next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York.
They have also declared a scrip dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the "Consolidation Certificates" issued by the Company, payable on the same date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 15th day of September inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of October next.
E. H. OGDEN, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Sept. 20, 1870.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of Full Stock, and $1 50 on each share Scrip stock, standing on the books the 26th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of October next.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th of September to the 1st of October, both days inclusive.
S. P. COMMER, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York (in gold), will be paid on that day by JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, the Union Stock Logansport Railroad Company, and the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
R. R. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. 52 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1870.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company.
P. H. JONES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1870.
BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Out of the earnings of the last three months this bank has declared its usual Quarterly Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st of October.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1870.
COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, due 1st of October next, will be paid on and after said date at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
M. M. GREENE, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. E. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, ON Arkansas State Bonds issued to railroad companies, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of Farnham, Gilbert & Co., No. 8 Wall-st.
D. B. SICKELS,
Financial Agent State of Arkansas.

NO. 33 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
C. E. GRIGGS, President.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PARTY, WITH a moderate capital, to engage in a profitable manufacturing business, covered by patent, and virtually monopolizing the trade; terms favorable to the right man; sales under guarantee; nothing better offering. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL to engage in manufacturing and paper; satisfactory representations as to profits. Address PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER, Box No. 174 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 36 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

## FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Greene,
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE free of charge. Apply at the Warehouse to CONKLING & BAYLISS.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, WITH 1st, 2d, 3d floor, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references are required. Address No. 10 West 28th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without private dining-rooms, suitable for a family; with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen; accommodations for a few transient boarders; terms moderate. No. 27 West 23d-st.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, NICELY FURNISHED, rooms to let, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen; accommodations for a few transient boarders; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 169 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NO. 193 EAST 24TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished, en suite or single, to a first-class family, with or without private table; also, suite on third floor; location convenient to cars and stages; references required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, to gentlemen, elegant apartments en suite or single, with private table if desired. Highest references required. Address A. A., Box No. 94 Post-office.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING of three rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table; only a house and family of the best first-class. Inquire at Mrs. Dodge's, No. 33 West 26th-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED A FRONT AND back parlor with extension room; also front and back basement with stationary sinks, range and all modern improvements; house private. No. 38 Greenwich-st., near Anthony-st.

THIRD HOUSE EAST 37TH-AV., NO. 53 Fifth-st.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, to let, with board or without; table d'hôte; unexceptionable; also other rooms.

PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS IN second and third stories to rent with board at No. 17 East 27th-st.; also a large room on the fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 155 EAST 34TH-ST.—A SUITE OF three rooms, second floor, handsomely furnished, together or separately, with board for the comforts of a private residence.

NO. 10 STE.-AV., THIRD DOOR ABOVE 9th-st., two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 10 Ste.-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 8 South Washington-square; also a parlor suite, with private bath-room, &c. References required.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor floor, well appointed in every respect. Bath-room and closets; private table only; good attendance. No. 20 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 15th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

GREENBUSH PARK.—NO. 18 EAST 31ST-st., handsomely furnished floors suitable for families with private table, board and lodging; also single rooms for gentlemen; house and location first-class.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board will find handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, at No. 122 Madison-av., second door above 30th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 22D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Large, well-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; unexceptionable references required; no children taken.

NO. 216 26TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with or without board, for a gentleman or gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS on parlor floor, with private table, in a private house. Apply at No. 105 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

NO. 54 EAST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-av.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms with first-class board; to let to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board, at two doors from Union League.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—A SUITE OF fine rooms, on second floor, with or without private table.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, on second floor, may be had, with board; private table, if preferred, at No. 40 East 21st-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD; Reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 Lexington-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite or single; private family; house and surroundings first-class. No. 113 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 36 HANDSOMELY-FURnished second and third floors to let, en suite or single, with or without private table.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS WITH HOT AND cold water, on second floor, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 123 East 24th-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FINELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen. Apply at EILDUFF'S, corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high and healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Rosyon, Ulster County, N. Y.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, passed April 4, 1868, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and to provide for the opening and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable George G. Barnard, presiding in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the seventh day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the confirmation of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1870.
Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., Oct. 8, 1870, for furnishing all the Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw required at this depot during the present commencing Nov. 1, 1870.
Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one (1) mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and one-half (1½) miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, D. C., at such times as may be ordered by the Quartermaster in charge.
Oats to be delivered in good burlap sacks of about three (3) bushels each, and to weigh not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel.
Hay and Straw baled; baled to weigh: Hay, from 250 to 300 pounds each, and Straw in 100 and 200 pound bales.
Bidders will state the price of Oats, Hay, and Straw per pound.
The quantity required each month is estimated at 52,000 pounds of Oats, 87,000 pounds of Hay, and 24,000 pounds of Straw.
The United States reserves the right to diminish or increase the above quantities at any time during the continuance of the contract by giving thirty (30) days' notice.
Guarantees will be required with each bid in the sum of fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, execute a contract, within six (6) days after his acceptance, in accordance with the above requirements.
Payment will be made monthly for quantities delivered, 12 in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, and upon the receipt of certificates to whom delivery has been ordered, and the delivery as to quantity and quality of an inspector appointed by the undersigned.
Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.
WILLIAM RYMER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-SEATED Westchester carriage and silver-plated double harness. At No. 36 Broadway, Room No. 23, second floor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. CHRISTINE NILSSON—TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE, AND SUNDAY EVENING.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the THIRD (3d) Concert, substituted for the THIRD (3d) Concert, which takes place on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Special sale of seats for the Concert on Friday, at the Opera House, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
THE FIFTH CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock.
MME. ADELINA PATTI will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the celebrated contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished tenor.
Signor F. VERNONI, the eminent baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the renowned violinist.
Mr. JAMES WEHLI, with piano and orchestra.
The grand orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK.
General admission, $1 50. Reserved seats, $2 and $3 extra.
Reserved seats to be secured, free (2) tickets and diagram for choice of seats, at STEINWAY HALL, on 14th-st.
Reserved tickets are at Schumacher's, No. 26, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

MADAME JANAUSCHEK
IN
ENGLISH
TRAGEDY,
FOR
TWELVE NIGHTS
AND
TWO MATINEES,
MONDAY, OCT. 10,
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK
will be ASSISTED BY
REMARKABLE REPRESENTATIONS
OF
UNEXCEPTIONABLE DRAMATIC COMPANY,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. in the Industrial Palace, located from the 5th to the 6th av., between 42d and 43d-sts.
NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS.
AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
MACHINERY IN MOTION.
DEPARTMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.
PRODUCTS OF THE FARM,
THE WORKSHOP,
AND THE STUDIO.
GREAT DISPLAY OF
FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND PLANTS.
JARDENE'S GRAND OR

# THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

## Speedy Discharge of the Political Offenders.

### Their Leaders Active in Procuring Their Release—New-Jersey Justice for Once at Fault—Copy of the Order for the Discharge of Commissioner Alexander Frear.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the Court-house of Judge MARTINDALE, at Jersey City, was the scene of great excitement, owing to the trial taking place there of the large number of thieves and rowdies, of the very worst order, apprehended the day before, on their return home from the Rochester Convention.

No less than thirty-five prisoners were arraigned on various charges. Most of them were charged with being suspicious characters, assembled with the intent to rob. Such a crowd of daring and determined thieves and pickpockets is seldom seen in any Court. Every man among the spectators who had a spark of honesty about him must have felt that it would be a relief to society at large if these men could have been safely stowed away in regions unknown.

As reported in our columns, yesterday, these lawless ruffians attacked men and women, stealing everything which they could possibly lay hands to, and pillaged every saloon they came in contact with. Not content with eating and drinking free of expense, they robbed the tills, and then disagreed about the spoils.

Judge MARTINDALE entered the Court-room shortly after 8½, and long before the business commenced, a crowd of roughs, friends of the prisoners, found their way into the Court. As the prisoners were led into Court, under the charge of the Chief of Police, secret messages were given them plainly telling, judging from the effect upon them, that they had nothing to fear as the matter had been "squared" by outside influence.

Five or six of the more influential members of the gang were bailed out the night before, among them being ALEXANDER FREAR, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

Since the publication of yesterday's papers this gentleman has denied that he was arrested as stated, and says that is his return home he, with two others, formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee, in order to protect themselves from the depredations of this gang of rascals.

On proceeding to the Second Precinct, Jersey City, where most of the gang had been locked up, our reporter found a document which will speak for itself:

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, HUDSON COUNTY, } JERSEY CITY, Sept. 22, 1870.

*To the Chief of Police of Jersey City:*

Discharge out of your custody the bodies of JOHN DEVLIN, JAMES HUGHES, ALEX. FREER, and others.

I have taken sureties for their appearance at my office at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 23d day of September, 1870, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

(Signed,) CORNELIUS C. MARTINDALE, City Judge.

This statement sets at rest the Commissioner's denial whether he was guilty of any disorderly conduct or not, or merely an unlucky passenger.

The Chief of Police being called, stated that he received dispatches announcing that a gang of pickpockets and thieves were plundering passengers on the Erie Railway, and taking by storm every saloon they came near. Dispatches were received from the Erie Railway Company asking that a number of policemen, in citizens' clothes, be dispatched to various places along the line to protect the passengers. Acting upon this request he detailed a number of officers and detectives, the result of which was that the men at the bar were arrested as suspicious characters, and many who were known to be thieves of the lowest description. Three men had been particularly noticed to steal and attempt to steal watches from passengers along the road, and a number of articles were found upon them which had evidently been stolen. Bracelets, necklaces, shawls, pins, watches and charms, were some of the articles found, together with a number of pistols.

Judge MARTINDALE stated that a number of thieves and pickpockets always followed any great assembly, particularly the Rochester Convention, and it was well known what their capabilities were and the public should be protected from their lawlessness. He wished to state that Mr. FREAR had not been arrested, neither was he connected with the gang, but had himself with others formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee.

The cases of MICHAEL FRANEY, for an attempt to steal a watch, JOHN F. CASSIDY, charged with having in his possession a gold bracelet, supposed to have been stolen, and EDWARD HARLOW, were then gone into, and the prisoners were remanded at the close of the proceedings for further inquiries as no one came forward to identify any of the property.

A gentleman here volunteered the remark that no lady would dare to testify against such a set of ruffians, and that it would require a strong nerve for any man to do it.

After these cases were disposed of the Judge stated that as there was no one to come forward to make any charges against the remainder of the prisoners, he should discharge them, and he did so, one and all, giving them, as he politely handed over pistols, money, in one case amounting to $90, and other articles taken from them, some fatherly and affectionate advice, calling them each paternally by their first names. With suppressed smiles they took their leave, and started for parts best known to themselves, and so ended their trip to the Tammany Convention.

### The Evangelical Alliance—Welcome to Members of Foreign Branches.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance was held at the Young Men's Christian Association building, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, yesterday afternoon, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of the American Evangelical Alliance hereby extend a most hearty welcome to the delegates who have come from Great Britain, France, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Constantinople, South America, and Van Dieman's Land, to attend the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which was to be commenced this day, in this place, but was on the 5th of last August indefinitely postponed, at the unanimous and urgent request of the European Alliances, on account of the Franco-Prussian War and Germany.

*Resolved*, That while we regret the necessity of postponement, all the more on account of the presence of so many brethren, several of whom left their distant homes before the outbreak of the war, we express again our confident belief that the postponement will be providentially overruled for the greater success of the General Conference, and that our brethren from Germany and France, as well as other countries, after the restoration of the blessings of peace, and in full view of the mighty changes now going on in the political and ecclesiastical condition of Europe, will meet with us in the most cordial union on the interests of the Kingdom of our common Lord and Saviour, for the promotion of Christian union and Christian liberty throughout the world.

*Resolved*, That we are ready to consider the practicability of resuming the preparations for the General Conference of the Alliance as soon as the state of Europe will warrant it, and cherish the hope that it may be found convenient to hold the Conference in the course of the coming year.

*Resolved*, That Rev. JAMES DAVIS, one of the Secretaries of the British organization of the Evangelical Alliance, having been duly commissioned by their "council to proceed to the United States and assure of the brotherly sympathy and respect" of our British brethren, be hereby affectionately commended to the friends of the Evangelical Alliance in this country, and especially to the officers of the branch organizations in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo, on his contemplated visit to these cities, with the request that the opportunity be given him to address public meetings in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance.

Among those present were Rev. James Davis, one of the Secretaries of the British organization; Rev. Joseph Angus, D. D., of Regent's Park College, London; Rev. Dr. Macaulay, of the London Religious Tract Society; Rev. Henry Allon, editor of the *British Quarterly Review*; Rev. Dr. Mullens, of the London Missionary Society; Rev. Prof. Revel, of the Waldensian Theological Seminary, Florence, Italy; Rev. Isaac G. Biles, agent of the Bible Society, Constantinople, Turkey; Rev. Dr. Grand Pierre, of Paris; Rev. R. Koenig, of Pesth, Hungary; Prof. Renevier, of Lausanne, Switzerland; Mr. Sandford Scott, of Hobartown, Van Dieman's Land; Rev. Joseph Ketley, Demerara, South America; Rev. Canon Thomas Hoare, Rev. Thomas Aveling, Rev. W. B. Edwards, Rev. A. Holborn, Rev. John Falling, Rev. Cosens Cooke, Rev. George C. Hutton, Rev. E. R. Bickersteth and Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rev. Mr. Magill, and Messrs. Booker, Denby, Wright and Cater, of Great Britain.

### Staten Island Improvement Convention.

The Commission appointed by the Legislature to adopt plans for the improvement of Staten Island, held a meeting on Thursday, ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., the President, in the chair. Mr. W. B. DUNCAN, Chairman of the Select Committee, made a report giving the result of an interview with L. F. OLMSTED, Esq., and the contents of a letter from the same gentleman, in which he said that he could not travel in any direction on Staten Island without noticing signs of inconvenience, extravagance, disappointment and disgust, resulting from the fact that its public works have been laid out by citizens extremely ignorant and incompetent for the duties they assumed. Mr. OLMSTEAD was authorized to confer with Messrs. TROWBRIDGE, RICHARDSON and Dr. HARRISS to ascertain what their services may be obtained for. The resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to expend $2,000 for general improvements was laid on the table. The following were appointed a Committee on Parks: Castleton, C. K. Hamilton; Northfield, Nicholas C. Miller; Westfield, J. H. Hedley; Southfield, Louis H. Myers, and Middleton, W. B. Duncan. The meeting soon after adjourned.

### BOOK TRADE-SALES.

#### Eighth Day—Large Attendance and Good Prices.

An excellent attendance and good prices characterized the book trade-sale yesterday. It is not probable that the closing sale will take place before Tuesday evening next. The sale opened with the invoice of HENRY C. LEA, of Philadelphia. It consisted altogether of medical and surgical works, at trade prices, ranging from $2 50 to $17, for which he imagined on getting somewhat in the neighborhood of trade rates, and was extraordinarily successful in so doing. The full sale must have about realized $10,000.

The invoice of the South-western Book and Publishing Company, of St. Louis, consisted of one lot of HAMMACK'S "Family Physician," 1000 copies, which brought a fair price.

W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, of this City, offered the next invoice, being a large collection of works on "Field Sports and Natural History," many of the works being by "Frank Forrester," EDWARD C. BARRETT, W. G. BEBEE. Those for which the highest prices were realized were "Fish and Fishing in the United States and British Provinces," and "Field Sports of the United States and British Provinces," 2vo, the former in 1, and the latter in 2 volumes, trade price, $6 50 and $7 50. Among the works referring to the turf, stud and stable, were "Horse Portraiture," by SIMPSON; "The Horse in the Stable and in the Field, With his Management in Health and Disease," (a reprint of the London edition,) by BOTT, McCLURE, M. D. These brought $1 25 and $1, respectively. WALLACE'S "American Stud Book," illustrated, sold for $9 75. It is of imperial 8vo, cloth extra, in two volumes. A small miscellaneous lot—the "Practical House-keeper," $1; "Man and his Relations," by Prof. BRITTAN, $1; "Woman's Complete Guide to Health," 50 cents, and "Frank Leslie's Needle-book," $1 25—found ready purchasers. Medical and scientific books, also part of T. & A.'s invoice, were speedily sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to $1 25. Among them were six volumes of ALFRED G. LOOMIS' "Lessons in Physical Diagnosis," Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of New-York, Physician to Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, &c., 160 pages, 8vo, cloth, $1 25 a volume.

Two small invoices of J. H. LADD and W. YOUATT, one lot each, were then sold, after which came on the large invoice of WILLIAM J. WIDDLETON, of this City. This included DISRAELI'S principal works, including the "Amenities of Literature," "Curiosities of Literature," "Calamities and Quarrels of Authors," for which good prices were realized. After these, DISRAELI'S complete works, reprint of the English edition, 9 vols., crown 8vo, extra cloth, in box sets, and the same in half calf, in box sets, met with ready purchasers—retail prices. Sets of Scott were taken up for the works of CHARLES LAMB, BURTON, (including the "Anatomy of Melancholy,") HALLAM, (including magnificently-bound editions of the "Middle Ages," "Constitutional History of England," and "Introduction to the Literary History of Europe," in half calf. MAY, DEAN, MILMAN, (including "Latin Christianity,") EDGAR A. POE'S works—his poems forming a separate volume suited for a gift book. CHARLES GAYARRE'S "Philip the Second" and "History of Louisiana," "Napier's Peninsular War," 5 vols., 8vo, tinted paper, cloth extra; a superb edition, sales—half calf. The works of Wm. GILMORE SIMMS, 17 vols., 8vo, half calf. Prof. WM. E. AYTOUN'S works, including "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers." Prof. WILSON'S works, the edition of "Noctes Ambrosianæ" being superior to anything ever before offered, the "Ingoldsby Legends." (Globe edition.) ALGER'S "Doctrine of a Future Life," "Governors's" "Zenisa," ARTHUR P. STANLEY'S "Sinai and Palestine," and TUPPER'S "Proverbial Philosophy." Some of these sets retail for $60. They averaged remarkably good prices yesterday.

An invoice by LEYPOLDT & HOLT, New-York, cheap books, was then put up, and sold for from 16 cents to $2 50, the most prominent volume in the invoice being CHARLES G. LELAND'S translation of HEINE'S songs.

S. D. BULLOCK & Co., Philadelphia, put up a large lot of Bibles, royal and superfine editions, which sold well. The editions were so varied, however, that no average can be made of the prices realized, as there were numerous small lots offered of each. The same firm put up a large lot of albums, which found ready buyers. This concluded what should have been the seventh day's sale.

The sale, after adjournment last evening, included the invoices of D. ASHMEAD, Philadelphia, including a large lot of popular juveniles and splendid editions of that exquisite religious poem, KEBLE'S "Christian Year," "Natural History for Children," a few humorous works, juvenile sets boxed, toy books, a large assortment of Episcopal prayer-books—48mo, 32mo, 18mo, and 8vo.—all of which realized good prices.

N. TIBBALS & SON, Park-row, New-York, put up a small lot of religious and Sunday-school books, the prices for which were remarkably low.

SEVER, FRANCIS & Co.'s invoice included the Norwegian Stories by BJORNSEN, GRAY'S Poems, DE TOCQUEVILLE'S "American Institutions," and MANN'S Lectures. The bidding for these was not so spirited as that during the early part of the day.

The balance of the evening was devoted to the invoices of Wm. Gowans, New-York; C. S. Jones, New-York; Shaefer & Koradi, Philadelphia; Nichols & Hall, Boston; H. H. & T. W. Carter, Boston; Weld & Flint, Philadelphia; W. A. Leary, Philadelphia; Francis B. Felt & Co., New-York; Alex. Agar, New-York; (mostly copybooks;) K. Y. Havens, New-York; The National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, (including the "Life of Jeff Davis," and the "Life, Letters and Speeches of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens;") "The Second Service, the Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape," illustrated, by the late A. D. Richardson, also of this invoice, brought $1 50. J. S. Locke & Co.'s invoice, Boston, miscellaneous assortment, closed the evening sale.

### Long Branch Recreations—A New-York Merchant Charged with Felonious Assault.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, a member of the firm of KOHNS & CORLIES, auction and commission merchants at No. 59 Leonard-street, was last evening arrested at the Ashland House by Detectives IRVING and DUSENBURY, on a charge of felonious assault. A few weeks ago, while Wm. H. HOBY was conversing with some friends in front of the West End Hotel, at Long Branch, they were approached by CORLIES, who was apparently under the influence of liquor. As he came up he said to Mr. HOBY, "BILLY, you have a good belly; I will put a hole in it," and snapped a Derringer pistol at him. The weapon missed fire, and CORLIES was seized by those present. He broke away, and running to the piazza of the hotel placed a fresh cap on the pistol, and turning toward HOBY again snapped the weapon. It again missed fire, and CORLIES then turned and fled, escaping to this City. The Grand Jury of Monmouth County, at its recent session, found an indictment against CORLIES, and a requisition was granted by Gov. RANDOLPH. CORLIES was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and today will be taken to Freehold, N. J., to await a trial.

### Fracas on a Street-Car—Two Men Shot.

Last evening, THOMAS and PATRICK GRAGHTY, of No. 225 Second-avenue, got on a Third-avenue car in the Bowery, and quarreled with the conductor, JOHN DONOHUE, about the fare. The men becoming disorderly, DONOHUE attempted to eject them, and was assaulted by the men. DONOHUE then fired at and shot THOMAS GERAGHTY in the head, the ball passing through the ear, and also causing a serious scalp wound. DONOHUE was in turn shot through the wrist. All three of the men were arrested and locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station, their wounds having been dressed by Police Surgeon SAVILLE.

### The Fleetwood Park Trotting Meeting—Last Day.

Yesterday terminated the September Trotting Meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association. Taken altogether, the meeting has been a successful one. We have barely room for a summary of yesterday's races:

FLEETWOOD PARK, Fourth Day, Sept. 22.—Purse, $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:22; $1,500 to the first, $600 to the second, and $400 to the third horse.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. D. Debie's b. m. Lucy | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| P. Patterson's br. s. George Wilkes | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| J. Murphy's b. g. Henry | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Time—first heat, no time—2:26¼, 2:24¼, 2:22.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $1,500, for horses that never beat 2:34; $900 to the first, $400 to the second, and $200 to the third horse—two mile heats.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Dougherty's b. m. Fanny Lambert | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| M. Rodon's s. m. New-Berlin Girl | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Sears | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| G. Champlin's s. g. Bd. Ellis | ds. | | |

Second heat, 2:34; no time taken of first and third heats.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

A correspondence has passed between Commodore STEBBINS, of the New-York Yacht Club, and Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, the owner of the yacht *Cambria*, in which an invitation to dine with the members of the New-York Yacht Club, at Delmonico's, at 6 P. M. Oct. 3, is extended and accepted.

Next Sunday evening, Sept. 25, a special and important meeting will be held in Association Hall. Several distinguished men from foreign lands having come over the ocean to attend the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, have found it postponed on account of the war. This meeting is to hear from some of them. Rev. Dr. REVEL, a Waldensian from Italy; Rev. Dr. KOENIG, from Hungary; Rev. Dr. BLISS, from Turkey; Rev. JAMES DAVIS, Rev. Dr. ANGUS, and others, from England, will speak. The meeting will begin precisely at 7½ o'clock, and after the hour will not be held in abeyance.

A paragraph which appeared in the morning papers of yesterday, in regard to the unsafe condition of the Eclectic Association's building, on Third-avenue, was incorrect. The edifice intended was on the same avenue and Seventy-third-street. Our informant was evidently mixed into confounding the two. The East-side Association building is a first-class structure, in every particular. The foundation walls, two feet four inches thick, being laid on solid rock and concrete. The upper story walls are twenty inches thick. The building, when completed, will cost $160,000, exclusive of the ground, and the edifice is one of the most massive and beautiful in the Nineteenth Ward.

We call attention to the announcement in another column of the reopening of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West-Twenty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Sunday, the 25th inst. The church has been closed during the Summer for repairs, and has been handsomely painted and refurnished throughout, and the Trustees will be happy to welcome the congregation back after the Summer vacation, to their pleasant and commodious place of worship. We understand the pastor, Rev. Dr. FISH, will occupy the pulpit, morning and evening.

The Liberal Club met, last evening, at their new rooms in Plimpton Hall. Abbé BOURNOUF read a paper on "Mexican Archæology and Pre-historic Annals of America." He said he commenced his travels and explorations in Mexico and Central America in the year 1854. He was introduced to the great secrets and antiquities by Bishop SAN FRANCISCO, the Primate of Guatemala and the surrounding districts. Through the efforts of this Bishop, and by his influence with the natives, the speaker was enabled to visit, in company with the chiefs, some of the most interesting portions of that country. After the reading of the paper was concluded, remarks were made in regard to its contents by Messrs. WEBB, Chief-Judge DALY, President of the Geographical Society, and others.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, of Worcester, Mass., assumes the pastorate of the New-England Congregational church, in this City, on the first Sunday in October. He has preached in Worcester for twelve years, and his people there, as well as the entire community, are hardly reconciled to his leaving. Mr. RICHARDSON is one of the ablest preachers in New-England, and cannot fail to make a great impression upon the religious community of this City.

On Thursday morning four youths arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and registered themselves as Japanese officers. Nobody knows who they are, why they came, and whither they go are items which nobody seems to know. The four unknowns have adopted the dress of this country, and hence escape the unpleasant gaze of the public. It is surmised, however, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the strangers are en route for Pesaro, to have their intended course in military academy to learn the art of killing according to the most approved system of modern warfare.

Collector MURPHY was visited, yesterday, by the usual throng of politicians, who kept him constantly employed all day in listening to their applications and arguments. The Collector is investigating an "irregularity," which is said to have occurred in the general order stores of MESSRS. SIMPSON, Greenwich-street, by which six cases of cambrics, which were allowed to have been entered as books in the store, had been removed and no duty paid on them. The investigation will be concluded in a few days.

In the case of AMELIA JOSEPHINE ADELAIDE CROFUT against JOHN P. CROFUT, the particulars of which have already been published in the TIMES, Judge INGRAHAM, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted $5 per week alimony and a counsel fee of $50, with leave to the plaintiff to apply for more in case the circumstances of the defendant should hereafter warrant such application.

Last evening CHARLES KNIGHT, first mate of the ship *Hudson*, of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.'s Liverpool line of packets, was arrested by order of Col. WHITLEY'S detectives, on suspicion of smuggling, and a quantity of lace goods was found in his possession. KNIGHT confessed that he had smuggled the goods on board while a Custom-house inspector was in charge of the vessel. The prisoner was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

The return game between the St. George and Willow Cricket Clubs takes place today, on the grounds of the St. George Club, Hudson City. The two elevens will include the following players:

*St. George*—Bance, Brown, Cater, Cooper, Earnshaw, Fortun, Gordon, Norley, Stead, Walker and Want.

*Willows*—Hough, Felmer, Yoxal, Jardine, Hutchings, Clinchuch, Holland, Enlin, Leake, Davis and Eastwood.

The Five Points House of Industry will be grateful for donations of second-hand clothing and shoes to help clothe the poor children under its care. Articles, though much worn, can be made serviceable, and will be gladly sent for on notice being sent to No. 155 Worth-street.

During the past week, Inspector MACKEY has been engaged in making the annual inspection of the companies composing the Fire Department of this City. The inspections of the various battalions have been held in Tompkins-square and on the Battery, and will be completed on the 27th inst.

Early yesterday a fire occurred in the dry-liner room of the Harlem Dyeing Establishment, MORITZ & HOFFER, proprietors, at No. 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, causing a loss on stock and fixtures of $600. Fully insured. Loss on building $800. The fire originated from some hemp falling from a rack on to a hot stove.

Commissioner BRENNAN was only required to listen, yesterday, to fifteen complaints against policemen. The majority of these were made by the grand jury foreman. Not one of them possessed any interest to the general public.

Patrolman LOCKWOOD, of the Sanitary Police, yesterday found secreted at No. 66 Beach-street, a set of furs and an overcoat, valued at $250, which had been stolen from the residence of Mr. MAYO, No. 50 Beach-street. They were restored to the owner.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, the case of KATE MARSH, now confined at the House of the Good Shepherd for having, as alleged, aided a man and woman in committing an indecent assault on a respectable work-girl, was adjourned until Monday, at which time the witnesses will be re-examined.

A gentleman of this City, has, in response to the call of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, collected from different sources and presented to Mr. KELLOGG, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, 725 pounds of fine tobaccos to be given to the Soldiers' Retreat.

IRVING BYRON pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the first degree. He was sent to the State Prison for twelve years and six months. Several sentences for minor offenses were passed, and the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

MORRIS PRICE was arrested on Thursday evening on a charge of having smuggled a large quantity of articles used in the manufacture of books. He is fastened on which would amount to $6,000. He was brought before Commissioner OSBORN, who held him in $6,000 to appear for examination today.

There were thirty-seven cases of cruelty to animals tried by Justice DOWLING in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. Fines ranging from $25 to $5 were inflicted in nearly every case.

### BROOKLYN.

JOSEPH BROWN, JAMES MALLOY, JAMES REGAN, EDWARD MCELDUFF and JOHN MCCARDY, the youths who robbed and outraged SARAH A. SPEAR on the evening of the 17th inst., near Fulton Ferry, were brought up for trial, yesterday afternoon, before Justice WALDRON. The victim, after relating the circumstances attending the robbery, identified the prisoners. The case was then set over till Monday next.

The congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, situated on Schermerhorn-street, near Nevins, finding their church too contracted, have built another immediately adjoining it, which will be dedicated on Sunday morning next, by Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, their pastor. In the afternoon Sunday-school exercises will be held in the new edifice, and on the 26th inst. a concert will be held toward defraying its cost, which has amounted to about $70,000. The old church, which seats but a trifle over 900 persons, will be used in future for Sunday-school purposes, and will contain a reading-room for the congregation.

The health officers are instituting vigorous proceedings against all who attempt concealment in any way in regard to patients suffering from small-pox. Yesterday Dr. RAPPO, a physician, and JOHN BROWN, a tailor, at No. 422 Johnson-street, were arraigned before Justice WALSH for violating the Health law in this regard. Inspector FINK testified that having received information that BROWN'S wife was suffering from small-pox, he went to the premises, but was denied admission. A passage, however, was subsequently forced, and, to the astonishment of all, the lady named was found dying of the malady in question in the same room in which BROWN was at work. The case will be closed on Monday.

ALBERT LATES, forty-five years of age, residing at No. 220 Atlantic-street, hanged himself in his place of business, No. 66 Atlantic-street, yesterday morning. He was, it appears, a quarrelsome, morbid character, and found, in consequence, life rather unpleasant. He leaves a wife and six children in rather poor circumstances.

JOHN WHITE, residing at the corner of Butler-street and Washington-avenue, struck his wife a terrible blow on the face with a wooden mallet, yesterday afternoon. She was taken to the hospital and he to prison.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning one of the early trains on the New-Jersey Railroad ran over a cow near North Elizabeth, and was thrown off the track. The locomotive fell over on its side and the baggage-car was wrecked, the platforms of the other cars being also slightly damaged. Only one person was injured, an aged lady, who was taken to Elizabeth immediately, where she was attended by a physician. All the trains on the road were detained over two hours in consequence of the accident.

The defendants in the case of MCGREGOR vs. the Erie Railway Company, in the Circuit Court at Paterson, commenced yesterday the taking of testimony, the plaintiffs having rested at noon. The plaintiff and Mr. GARRIT SCOTT, of Scott's Express, had been examined relative to the mode of doing business with the Company, the charges, and other matters bearing upon the case. Mr. SCUDDER, for the Company, asked for a nonsuit. The matter is not yet decided.

MICHAEL MCMILLAN, a workman in WATTS' iron foundry, in Canon-street, Newark, while at work, yesterday, put his foot accidentally into a cauldron of melted iron. The result of the accident will be the entire loss of his foot. He was taken to his home in East Newark, and on the removal of his shoe it was found half filled with iron which had melted in that position.

Another crowd greeted the managers of the New-Jersey State Fair on the Agricultural Grounds yesterday. Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND delivered the annual address. After the address the award of premiums was announced. The afternoon was spent in horse-racing, the remarkable time being made.

### ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning has been ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th inst.; Boatswain Philip T. Miller to the Marion, attached to the Naval Academy. Commander S. P. Quackenbush has been detached from equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to temporary ordnance duty at that yard; Commander A. W. Weaver from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard; Lieut. George E. Durand from the receiving-ship Vermont, and ordered to the receiving-ship Wabash. The sentence of Lieutenant-Commander Yates to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., has been revoked, and he has been ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th inst.

Second Lieut. Wm. N. Williams, Third Infantry, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and report in person to the commanding officer at that post for duty. At his own request Capt. Robert B. Wade, unassigned, is relieved from duty at Military Academy, Boonville, Mo., the Missouri State University at Columbia, Mo., and placed on waiting orders.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—American Securities opened and closed quiet and steady. Stocks closed steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

| | 11½ A. M. | 4 P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Consols for account | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, old | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 92 | 92¼ |
| United States 10-40s | 87 | 87¾ |
| Illinois Central Railroad Shares | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| Erie | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| A. & G. W. R. R. Shares | 27¾ | 28¼ |

LONDON, Sept. 22.—SPERMACETI, £80 @ £85 ⅌ ton. Calcutta LINSEED easier at 60s. 6d. Cents. Spirits TURPENTINE 1s. 6d. Rosin, old, ——. Rosin heavy at £4 7s. for American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed dull. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9¼d., and Middling Orleans at 9½d. The sales of the week reached 50,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 32,000 bales, including 11,000 for export and 2,000 for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 657,000, including 187,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 32,000 bales, of which 19,000 were American. The stock at sea and bound to this port is estimated at 520,000 bales, of which 105,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—Pork, Western Wheat quiet; Red Western quiet; Winter quiet; Western Flour steady; Corn steady. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 18,000 American and 2,000 foreign. Cheese quiet. Provisions dull. Beef declining. Lard firm. Cheese, 61s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ⅌ gallon.

ANTWERP, Sept. 22.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.—American Securities closed firm; Five-twenties, 84¼@84½ for the issue of 1862.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 116,000 bushels; Barley, 62,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 62,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Corn, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and heavy, millers holding off; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 18, and 1,500 bushels Red Toledo at $1 20. CORN dull and lower; sales, 11,000 bushels, by sample, Western at 71½c. @ 72c., No. 2 Western nominal at 75c., some holding higher. OATS quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Toledo at 40c., and 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 36c. 10,000 bushels do., spot, at 36½c. and 1,700 bushels do. at 40c. RYE in good demand and firm; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 82c. or thereabouts. BARLEY quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Western, by sample, at $1 35. Freights neglected. SEEDS dull; Timothy, $4. HIGHWINES nominal at 86c. PORK dull; $27 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16½c. FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 6½c.; Corn 5c.; Oats, 4c. to New-York. THE CITY MARKET opened to a mere retail trade, and declined ½c.; 200 head passed over the scales. Of 540 car-lots received during the week, 173 were through consignments, leaving the actual supply for the consumption of the week, 367, several loads still are unsold. Market flat. SINGE closed ¼c.@¾c. lower than last week, but the market is firm; Canada Lambs, average 6½ lbs., 6c.; Canada Sheep, 5c.@5½c.; Ohio and Indiana, 4c.@4½c. HOGS are worth 8½c.@9½c. for shipping, and 9½c. for dressed selected for Butchers' use. No traffic work reported.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull and nominal; sales few. CORN—Western at 80c. ⅌ bushel. BARLEY more active, but market still favors buyers; sales, 57,000 bushels No. 2 Canada West, and 1,000 bushels Western, on private terms; also, 9 cars Mixed State at $1 15 in elevator. MALT—Sales, 3,000 bushels city-made from Canada West Barley at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. OATS steady with improved demand; sales, 10,000 bushels Chicago, mixed, at 32c. ⅌ bushel; two cargoes White, in elevator, at 37c. ⅌ bushel. The CATTLE market opened this morning 800 head short of that of last week at this time, and the attendance of buyers was moderate. Cattle butchers have generally filled up, and realized last week, while medium qualities sold fully ¼c., and in some instances ½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, less than last week. The best in the market were held at 8½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, while prices ranged down for the type of one or more heads. On medium weights the utmost depression was felt. Only a moderate business has thus far been transacted. The trade is slow, and the market rules in favor of the buyers. Milch COWS are active and high. SHEEP and LAMBS are in large supply, far in excess of the demand, and the market rules very dull and lower. SHEEP are quoted fully ½c. ⅌ lb. off, and LAMBS 1c. ⅌ lb. off. Sales of live weight, from that of last week. SHEEP are selling at from 4c. to 5c. and LAMBS at from 5c. 37½c. ⅌ lb. HOGS—With increased receipts, the market is dull. We could hear of no sales of Western, and but few of State at 9c. @ 10½c. ⅌ lb.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $6 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels New No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 20; 20,000 bushels Red Wabash at $1 22. CORN quiet; nominally 65½c. OATS quiet at 41½c.@42c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and drooping; Up-Lake Canada held at $1 15. RYE nominal. PORK—None in market. CORN-MEAL—$2 for bolted; $1 75 for coarse. BUTTER—Dairy in moderate demand. Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22@23; Middling, $22@23 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 86c. Canal FREIGHTS, ¼c. higher; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c.; Oats, 5½c.; Barley, 7c.; Rye, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to Albany; $2 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to New-York, 45c. to Albany, 40c. to Boston, 52c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $2 20; to New-York, $1 80; to Albany, $1 40. TOLEDO, Sept. 22.—IMPORTS into Toledo—Wheat, 8,800 bushels Oats; 40,000 bushels Barley; 2,694,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,100 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Barley; 1,413,000 feet Lumber. In store, 230,000 bushels Wheat; 154,000 bushels Corn; 57,000 bushels Oats; 165,000 bushels Barley; 1,000,000 bushels Rye. The amount of Grain on the Canal from Buffalo and Oswego, yesterday noon, was 949,000 bushels Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn; 718,000 bushels Oats; 326,000 bushels Barley; 49,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet for No. 2 Spring at 81 @ 82½c. CORN firm and scarce at 72½c.@72¾c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS steady at 36½c. RYE advancing, with an active demand; No. 2, 72c. BARLEY—No. 2, 84½c. HIGHWINES firm at 84½c. PROVISIONS—Mess PORK, wood-bound; 50c. iron-bound. Mess PORK quiet at $25@25 50. LARD, 15c.@15½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12½c. Live HOGS dull and lower at $7 87½@ $8 25. Cured HAMS active and higher; sales at 8½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 59,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm and higher.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—COTTON dull and lower at 17½c. for Middling. FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 2 Red, $1 12; No. 3 Red, $1 16. CORN in good demand at full prices. OATS in better demand at full prices. BARLEY in limited demand; holders firm; Spring, $1 00@$1 15; Winter, $1 20@ $1 23. Mess PORK, lower at $25. LARD dull and drooping; 14½c.@15c. for kettle. BULK MEATS dull and unsettled. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD firm at 15c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c.@22c. WHISKY steady; Raw, 87c.@88c. TOBACCO firm; Sales, 142 hhds. at $3